



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-87-216
Monday
9 November 1987

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Japan

Takeshita on Commitment to Louvre Accord *OW070747 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT* 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Saturday Japan will continue to abide by the Louvre agreement on exchange rate stability.

He also said the Bank of Japan will continue to intervene in the currency market jointly with other countries to support the dollar.

In his first news conference after the inauguration of his cabinet, Takeshita urged concerned investors not to worry about wild fluctuations on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, one of the world's largest.

"In view of Japan's present fundamentals," he said, "both individual and corporate investors are reacting with caution to the stock market gyrations which appear to be in the throes of adjusting themselves."

Without mentioning Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura by name, Takeshita, 63, said the two men were reappointed to maintain the continuity of present financial and trade policies and to deal with outstanding issues like the yen's upsurge.

The yen soared to an all-time high of 134.40 yen to the U.S. dollar on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Friday before closing at a record local market high of 135.50 yen.

Takeshita, who formally succeeded Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday, declined to discuss the interest rate question which he said belongs to the Bank of Japan.

Takeshita said his 20 cabinet members are men of action who have worked hard for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

We will work up a sweat for the Japanese people, he promised at a news conference at his official residence.

Takeshita, handpicked by Nakasone as his successor as LDP president last month, said he is inclined to favor rewriting Japan's post-war Constitution laid down by the U.S. occupation forces.

But he was quick to add that the issue is not on his official agenda at the moment.

The new prime minister, who will visit the U.S. next January, underscored greater Japan-U.S. cooperation in settling trade disputes and called on the U.S. to reduce its budget deficit to help bring about stability in the foreign exchange markets.

Takeshita argued that the Japanese people should reorient their thinking to contribute more to the international community instead of being forced to change policies through external pressure.

Takeshita Wants More Cabinet Discipline *OW061739 Tokyo KYODO in English 1559 GMT* 6 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita urged his newly inaugurated cabinet Friday to improve political ethics and official discipline, government officials said.

Takeshita, who succeeded Yasuhiro Nakasone to become Japan's 46th prime minister, issued the directive to the 20 new cabinet members in their first meeting after an attestation ceremony in the Imperial Palace.

The prime minister told the cabinet we will tackle imminent issues like skyrocketing land prices and tax system reforms with "bold imagination and action" as his credo.

Following his election as prime minister in both houses of the Diet, Takeshita swiftly named a cabinet that reflects a continuity in both domestic and foreign policies.

The cabinet agreed to disclose the personal assets of all the ministers to win public trust in politics and administration, the officials said.

In an issued statement, Takeshita said he will launch what he calls a "sincere diplomacy" to contribute to peace and prosperity of the world. The premier said he will devote himself to develop Japan into a true cultural power with real affluence toward the 21st century.

Undecided About Shrine Visit *OW071229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT* 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—New Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Saturday he was undecided on whether he would visit Yasukuni Shrine which is dedicated to Japan's war dead.

Takeshita said he would consider the matter at the appropriate time next year.

He added, however, that his government would seek the "understanding" of neighboring countries on this sensitive issue.

Official visits to the shrine by cabinet ministers have drawn strong criticism from China and other neighboring countries who view such visits as signs of a revival in militarism.

Takeshita said he considers his visit to the shrine as an opportunity to pray for peace.

Miyazawa Discusses Weakness of U.S. Dollar

OW070659 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Saturday stressed that the United States must soon devise concrete steps to cut back its budget deficit and support the dollar's value or run the risk of renewed inflation in the U.S.

Miyazawa said in an interview with *Kyodo* News Service that U.S. dependency on a weak dollar to solve its economic problems is like using drugs.

Miyazawa said following the stock price crash on Wall Street October 19 which was totally unexpected, top U.S. leaders quickly shifted their concern away from maintaining stability in foreign exchange rates.

He said, however, the stock market turmoil was a good lesson for U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who soon realized the country should urgently address the need to restructure its deficit-ridden finances.

Miyazawa said the Louvre accord which calls for policy coordination and market intervention to stabilize foreign exchange rates remains intact.

Miyazawa has repeatedly said concrete fiscal policy steps are a prerequisite to holding the next meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations to stabilize foreign exchange rates.

Miyazawa Friday became deputy prime minister and also retained the top financial post in the cabinet formed by newly-appointed Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Miyazawa said that policy coordination by the G-7 nations—the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada—and their coordinated market intervention remains the most effective ways to stabilize foreign exchange rates.

The dollar temporarily hit a postwar low of 134.40 yen Friday in Tokyo before closing the week at a postwar closing low of 135.50 yen.

Miyazawa said Japan has made full efforts toward policy coordination such as formulating large-scale supplementary budgets and maintaining world's lowest interest rates with its official discount rate standing at a historic low of 2.5 percent.

If others have new demands toward Japan, we want them to get the jobs done before they say something, Miyazawa said.

Miyazawa noted that Japan's spending on public works would be up some 20 percent in the current fiscal year ending next March to fulfill its international commitment to stimulate domestic demand.

He also said the country has a brighter outlook regarding tax revenues in the next fiscal year and will continue its efforts to stop issuing deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1990 which starts in April of that year.

KYODO Profiles Foreign Minister Uno

OW061749 Tokyo KYODO in English 1506 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Sosuke Uno, Japan's new foreign minister, is one of the most versatile men in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

But talent sometimes becomes a handicap in Japanese politics with antagonists saying "versatility never pays."

Yet, Uno's peers in and outside the party recognize his credentials as a veteran negotiator and efficient policymaker.

During his 27 years in the Lower House, Uno has served as direct general of the defense, science and technology, and administrative management (now management and coordination) agencies, minister of international trade and industry and, most recently, as the LDP's deputy secretary general.

His achievements include signing a Japan-U.S. Nuclear Power Cooperation Pact during his tenure 1976-77 as science and technology agency chief under Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, and easing trade tensions with the U.S. and the European Community as MITI minister under Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

It was Uno, a member of the Nakasone faction, who announced at a press conference in the early hours of October 20 that Nakasone had picked Noboru Takeshita to succeed him as LDP president and prime minister.

Japan's foreign policy under Takeshita and Uno is not likely to depart sharply from the one pursued by Nakasone and his two foreign ministers, Shintaro Abe and Tadashi Kuranari.

Takeshita, 63, and Uno, 68, share similarities such as their family background (both are eldest sons of sake producers) and their long careers as backdoor tacticians.

Above all, both are patient and tough negotiators, although foreign trade negotiators may be exasperated with a slow pace of the new Japanese team's negotiating tactics.

A native of Shiga Prefecture, Uno graduated from a local commercial high school, but his schooling at Kobe Commercial College was interrupted by World War II.

Uno was a prisoner in a Siberian camp and he wrote a book, "Damoi Tokyo", based on that experience. The book later became a movie.

Uno also writes haiku poems.

Uno is one of so-called "neo new leaders" of the governing party and is vying with Michio Watanabe, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, for eventually inheriting the Nakasone faction.

The new foreign minister, meeting reporters following the first Cabinet session, said he will accompany Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to Manila in December for talks with leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The Japanese prime minister has been invited to the December 14-16 Manila summit of ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Uno said he wants to visit Washington at a proper time but stopped short of saying when he will go to the United States.

JCP Reportedly Criticizes North Korea Policy
SK060319 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
6 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] TOKYO (YONHAP)—A Japanese Communist Party official bitterly criticized north Korea Wednesday for trying to dictate policy, especially on the Korean peninsula, to other nations and demanding blind obedience to Kim Il-sung.

Writing in the *Akahata (Red Flag)*, the party's daily newspaper, Masana Wata condemned north Korea's stance as a manifestation of barbarian hegemonism and an antisocial offense.

Wata, deputy director of the international department of the Japan Communist Party, made the criticism in an article titled "A disturber in movement for friendship between Japan and north Korea."

He said north Korea has forced Japanese scholars, artists, trade unions and other organizations, through a group of pro-Pyongyang Korean residents, to send gifts, congratulatory messages and pennants to Kim Il-sung and his son Kim Chong-il every birthday.

Wata said north Korea and its front organization in Japan, the Chochongnyon, have characterized the forced gift giving as voluntary and presented Kim Il-sung as a world leader in their publications.

He disclosed that the North Koreans are also maneuvering to launch a signature campaign compelling unconditional support for their so-called Koryo Federation, bids

for three-way talks involving the United States on cohosting the 1988 summer Olympics, and a proposal for a high-level political-military meeting between south and north Korea.

Though not through the armed forces, Wata said, north Korea is committing a gross violation of self-determination rights and displaying hegemonism in compelling support for its policies and maneuvering to attack or subvert those who are willing to comply.

He denounced the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Council of Trade Union Federations for actively cooperating in north Korea's scheme for sending birthday gifts.

Iranian Envoy on U.S. Presence in Gulf
OW091005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—Iranian Ambassador Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn 'Adeli called on Japan Monday to name Iraq was the aggressor of the war between the two Persian Gulf nations during Japan's present November chairmanship of the United Nations Security Council.

"We call on Japan, which has friendly relations with all countries, to press them to take this stand after which peace will come," 'Adeli told reporters at the Japan National Press Club.

Iran has demanded that the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 identify Iraq as the beginner of the seven-year-old Iraq-Iran war before it accedes to a ceasefire.

Japan maintains friendly relations with both Iraq and Iran and proposes a ceasefire through diplomatic negotiations.

"Iran has suffered under Iraqi rule for three years ... The least we can expect from the world is the public announcement of the aggressor," said the 35-year-old ambassador in an impassioned explanation of his country's cause.

Answering further questions 'Adeli also warned of "unpredictable events" which will cause further disruption in the Gulf in the wake of the United States increasing its military presence there.

"We will not be subject to gunboat diplomacy and will keep up the fight till justice is declared," he said, referring to the threat of U.S. proposed economic sanctions against Iran.

'Adeli confirmed that Soviet and Iranian relations have intensified recently and talks are going between officials for a closer economic cooperation.

This is important if we [are] to secure the safe transport of our commodities through the Persian Gulf which could be endangered during the mounting tension, he said.

North Korea

NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Role in South
SK080754 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2148 GMT 2 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 3 November commentary: "Does the United States Really Want Democratization in South Korea?"]

[Text] While clamoring about democratic development in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are now advertising that South Korea is advancing on the road toward democratization according to the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's commitment to democratization.

Recently, the U.S. imperialists have sent such people as the U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs and the U.S. under secretary of the Army to South Korea to praise the so-called democratic process and reaffirm strong support for security in South Korea.

In reality, there is probably nothing more deceptive than this. In South Korea events that are exactly the opposite of democracy are taking place in rapid succession. A game called a national referendum was conducted amid a great atmosphere of terror in which the suppressive police was placed on a class-a alert across South Korea, while at the same time people who demanded that the murderer responsible for the Kwangju incident withdraw his candidacy for presidential election and that a pannational neutral cabinet be formed are being shackled and herded into prison. Meanwhile, the current cabinet, saying that even those who have served in the puppet army can come into power, publicly preach that No Tae-u, with his military background, has the appropriate qualifications and eligibility to be a presidential candidate.

Groups of youth volunteers serving the DJP that were organized by the DJP thugs—an organization akin to the Hitler Nazis' Jugend—have embarked upon a road of earnest terrorist acts in preparation for the election campaign. Even the puppet army is reported to have entered a completely flawless state of preparations for the election.

With the presidential election approaching, a fascist whirlwind that runs counter to democracy is now sweeping through South Korea. Why do the U.S. imperialists, who noisily babbled about something like "urgent calls for democracy" when the strong advance of the people who called for democracy drove the dictatorial force into a corner where they had to wriggle in the midst of a destructive crisis as if on a sizzling frying pan, keep silent

about the fact that the people's aspirations for democracy are on the verge of being mangled and stifled because of the tyranny of the military thugs? Does this also appear to be an encouraging and affirmative development in the democratization process in the eyes of the U.S. bosses? That is not the case.

U.S. propaganda on democratic development in South Korea, which was advanced at the same time the dictators launched the advertisement that they will show their determination to put democracy into practice through the 29 June announcement, was nothing but a hollow political deception. Although it pretends to be concerned about democratization in South Korea, in reality, the United States dreams of prolonging the dictatorial rule there.

Let us examine the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which the U.S. imperialists claim as the standard bearer to hand over government and to have it handed over in a peaceful manner in South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-U.S. military thug, the usurper of power, and human butcher who, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, has usurped power by employing such unprecedented fascist forms of violence as the 12 December military purification coup, the 17 May violence, and the great Kwangju massacre. No Tae-u is also a military thug who shares the same blood with such a pro-U.S. dictator as Chon Tu-hwan and is a murderer who has submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood.

The two played a leading role in putting into practice the antidemocratic fascist colonial military rule in South Korea by serving as the U.S. imperialists' left and right hands. Because of this, from the day they came to power, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring has met strong opposition from and rejection by the people.

Even today, people engaged in the struggle burn the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring in effigy. The process of No Tae-u's recent election campaign, during which the people showered him with rotten eggs, Molotov cocktails, and tear gas handgrenades, has laid bare the appearance of a dictator who is rejected by the people.

Not only do the people question traitor No Tae-u's eligibility and qualification to be a presidential candidate, but they also call for his immediate withdrawal from the candidacy.

Is the democracy prattled about by the United States, which stands behind these dictators who have no justification to remain in power in South Korea and who have been reduced to a target which is regarded as something to overthrow and puts forward these dictators as the standard bearer of democratization, the same democracy as the one that is demanded by the people?

It is widely known that U.S. President Reagan actively responded to the earnest call of traitor No Tae-u who, while traveling in the United States, said he was sure of winning the election and asked the United States to support him with military strength.

The dictators' commitment to democratization, which has been credited to an important role by the United States, and all that has been brought out into the world in every phase of the acute confrontation in South Korea between democracy and fascism thanks to Washington's scenario and Chongwadae's acting have nothing to do with democracy.

The strategy urged on the ruling and opposition parties to reach a compromise—a strategy that was put forth at a time when the democratic forces' movement for constitutional revision surged ahead in the wake of developments in the Philippines—was a U.S. scheme designed to divide and undermine the democratic forces and to give a breathing spell to the dictators, who were in deep trouble.

The reactionary notion about constitutional revision to institute a parliamentary cabinet system, the effort to divide the opposition party, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's important decision that shelved even the debate on constitutional revision, and the DJP game of nominating a presidential candidate are all products of the U.S. imperialists' dark maneuvers designed to ensure the DJP thugs' continued stay in power.

Even the commitment to democratization advanced at the peak of the June resistance struggle and the ensuing cabinet reshuffle and handing over the presidency of the DJP were nothing but a ruse designed to weaken the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle which was surging ahead in South Korea and to pave the way for the dictatorship's prolonged stay in power.

In practice, there is only a picture of democracy in South Korea and only fascist bayonets are on a rampage. It was out of consideration to keep in place the fascist colonial military dictatorship which is capable of defending their interests in South Korea that the U.S. imperialists crisscrossed while noisily clamoring about democracy. If they were really interested in democratization in South Korea, they would not have stood behind or talked in defense of the dictators in the first place, nor would they have pursued their prolonged stay in dictatorial power by viciously standing in the way of the People's Democratic Development.

Keeping the pro-U.S. military dictatorship in place in South Korea is the demand of the U.S. imperialists' strategy of invasion toward Korea. The U.S. imperialists are bent on keeping South Korea indefinitely as a colony and military base as well as a beachhead for the execution of their strategy to invade the whole of Korea and other countries in Asia. What is more, with South Korea being the only colony that is attacked to the continent,

the U.S. imperialists are giving rather enormous military and strategic significance to South Korea. This is why the U.S. imperialists put the security of South Korea on a par with that of the United States; why they increase and mass the aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons, in this region on a large scale; and why they put greater spurs to war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists view democracy as a major danger standing in the way of enforcing their colonial rule in South Korea. This being the case, from the day they occupied South Korea with military forces, the U.S. imperialists, using the notorious MacArthur decrees, dismantled people's committees at all levels which had been established by the people's creative will; began to mercilessly suppress the people's democratic aspirations; and have attempted ever since to block democratic development at all costs by encouraging the puppets to repression, while preaching the theory of democracy being useless under the pretext of threats from somebody else and threatening it even today.

No matter how hard they may try to disguise themselves under the mask of democracy before the South Korean people and the world at large, the U.S. imperialists can never camouflage their intent to prolong the dictatorial rule.

The South Korean people have not forgotten the outrageous acts of the U.S. imperialists who ordered the puppets to quell with iron fists the Kwangju citizens who came out into the streets of resistance calling for democracy. The South Korean people are vigilantly watching the U.S. imperialists, who are disguised as the defender of human rights and the advocate of democracy, while hoisting the slogan "Yankees who support the dictatorial regime, go away."

If the U.S. imperialists are the least inclined to save face, they should take their hand of domination and intervention off South Korea, stop committing acts that mock the South Korean people, and leave South Korea by stopping their talk in defense of the dictators.

Kim Il-song Greets USSR Leaders on Anniversary
SK070726 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Message of greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, to the Soviet party and state leaders on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Moscow

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, extend the most fervent congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people.

The October socialist revolution which was carried out 70 years ago by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party opened a new era of transition from capitalism to socialism, a new era of world revolution, and unfolded a brilliant road for mankind toward communism.

In the period from this historic event to today the appearance of the world has basically changed and socialism has expanded into a worldwide scope.

Under the banner of October the Soviet people have firmly defended the revolutionary gains, repulsing the repeated aggression, interference, subversive activities, and sabotage of the class enemies at home and abroad who attempted to obliterate the Soviet state in its cradle and have made the socialist system take deep roots in a vast region occupying one-sixth of the globe by successfully fulfilling the difficult tasks of socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization which no one had ever done.

The great victory won by the Soviet people in World War II and the distinguished achievements made by them through manifold difficulties in the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy more vigorously demonstrated the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system.

Today, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, are vigorously waging the struggle to carry out the 12th 5-Year Plan and to accelerate the social and economic development, upholding the decisions of the 27th party congress. This year when the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution falls, they have registered many successes through a massive socialist emulation on a broad scale.

Proceeding from their noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, the CPSU and the Soviet government has put forward constructive proposals to establish a comprehensive international security system, to realize nuclear disarmament, to prevent space militarization, and to completely eliminate all kinds of nuclear and chemical weapons, and are now actively striving for their implementation.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements that the fraternal Soviet people have registered in socialist and communist construction and extend firm solidarity to the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to defend world peace and security.

The people of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have forged the firm ties of friendship as revolutionary comrades in arms and class brothers amid the trend of worldwide change that has taken place under the influence of the October socialist revolution. They have struggled together, shoulder to shoulder, to realize their common goal and ideal for a long time.

We treasure the traditional relationship of Korean-Soviet friendship and the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and firmly believe that these relations will constantly expand and develop on a higher stage in accordance with the spirit agreed upon at the highest-level meeting between the two countries.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish greater success in your and the Soviet people's struggle to further strengthen the might of the USSR, the fatherland of the October revolution, to achieve its grandeur and prosperity, and to guarantee solid world peace.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 6 November 1987, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK090840 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2127 GMT 6 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 7 November editorial: "The 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" (GOSR)]

[Text] Today marks the 70th anniversary of the GOSR. On 7 November 1917, the Russian working class and masses, under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, toppled the reactionary rule of the landlord and capitalist class through revolutionary violence and attained victory in a socialist revolution for the first time in the world.

Marking this significant day, the Korean people extend ardent congratulations and greetings to the fraternal Soviet people.

The October Socialist Revolution was a great revolution, which eradicated the exploitation and oppression of men by men, and an epochal event which made a break in the capitalist system and opened a new era of historical turn from capitalism to socialism.

As a result of the victory of the October Revolution, Russia's corrupt despotic system was overthrown and a drastic change took place in the people's living. In this vast area, which accounts for one-sixth of the earth's surface, capital's iron shackle was broken; a new-type socialist state, the first worker-peasant state in the history of mankind, emerged; and the Russian working class

and working masses who had wandered about in darkness began to advance along the road of a new socialist life as the masters of the country and the genuine masters of their destinies.

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution was a knell of history, which announced the beginning of the collapse of the global capitalistic system, and a solemn declaration that proclaimed the inevitable victory of socialism and communism. Under the influence of the October Revolution, the international working class and the oppressed and exploited working masses of the world turned out in the struggle to build a new society without exploitation and oppression by exploding the fortress of capital and the flames of the labor movement, the communist movement, and the movement for national liberation fiercely blazed throughout the world. Thanks to this struggle, the overall crises of capitalism began to deepen, its decline and fall were facilitated, and the myth of the perpetuity of capitalism was shattered.

The GOSR in Russia proved the decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the might of leader-party-popular masses unity and cohesion.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Lenin, who inherited the cause of Marx, presented Leninism by creatively developing Marxism in conformity with new historical conditions in the period of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. Thanks to Leninism, the October Socialist Revolution was victorious and the first proletarian dictatorial state emerged.

The victory of the October Revolution and the founding of the first proletarian dictatorial state in the world were a great victory of Lenin's idea and doctrine on the proletarian revolution and dictatorship. Lenin, a genius of mankind, defended the revolutionary essence of Marxism, opposing all types of opportunistic ideological trends, presented Leninism by developing Marxism in compliance with the conditions of the period of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, created a theory on the victory of socialism in a country on the basis of his scientific elucidation of the nature and historical status of capitalism, and founded the first socialist state in the world by organizing and mobilizing the working class and masses into struggle. Lenin's outstanding leadership was a basic factor that brought the victory of socialism in Russia.

After the October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet people, under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, covered an arduous, but glorious path of struggle to firmly defend the revolutionary gains and to pioneer the untrodden path of socialism amid a fierce class struggle against the villainous enemies at home and abroad.

After Lenin's death, the Bolshevik Party vigorously organized and mobilized the popular masses in the struggle to put into practice the Leninist program concerning socialist construction and, crushing the imperialists' political and military threat and economic and diplomatic offensive, realized the socialist industrialization without the help of others and completed the collectivism of agriculture, thereby building a socialist system that was free from exploitation and oppression.

During World War II, the Soviet Army and the Soviet people, under the party's leadership, demonstrated mass heroism in the struggle against the fascist aggressors, ensuring the victory in the war and honorably defending the socialist fatherland, and decisively contributed to the cause of liberating mankind.

After the war, the Soviet people quickly rehabilitated and reconstructed the people's destroyed economy and converted the Soviet Union into a socialist power with mighty economic and scientific and technological potential. In this environment of arduous struggle, the Soviet people carried out well their proletarian internationalist duty.

Today, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by the respected Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, are vigorously advancing, carrying out the program adopted by the 27th party congress, scoring great success in fulfilling ahead of schedule the 12th 5-year Plan by conducting a mass socialist competition to greet the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution with high labor success.

The CPSU, the Soviet Government, and people are actively struggling to oppose the imperialists' war policy and to ensure peace and security of the world and, putting forward many peace proposals, including that for nuclear arms reduction, are making sincere efforts to realize them.

The Korean people congratulate the brilliant success attained by the fraternal Soviet people in revolution and construction and wish them new success in the struggle to comprehensively complete socialism under the banner of the October Revolution.

Also, we highly value the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union to realize nuclear arms reduction and defend peace and security of the world, and welcome the fundamental agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on abolishing medium-range missiles and mobile tactical [kidong chonsul] missiles.

The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have formed firm fraternal ties of friendship in the revolutionary change of the world that occurred under the influence of the October revolution and have been continuously developing them.

The Soviet people assisted our people with blood in their cause of liberating the country, rendered us material and spiritual support whenever we had a difficult period in our revolution, and today are actively supporting and encouraging our people's struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's meeting with party and state leaders of the Soviet Union in 1984 and his significant meeting with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in 1986 were important events in making the traditional Korean-soviet relations of friendship enter a new stage and comprehensively expanded and developed them.

Our people will spare no effort to further strengthen and develop the Korean-Soviet relations of friendship based on Marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism on the single road of joint struggle for peace, socialism, and communism.

The entire course of historical development since the October Socialist Revolution until now has clearly shown that nothing can block the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism—the revolutionary change of the society of mankind. Socialism was victorious in many countries of the world. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have freed themselves from the subjugation and oppression of imperialism and colonialism, are creating new lives, and are heading toward socialism.

That socialist forces and all progressive forces are strengthened and developed is a fundamental trend of our times. The socialist cause, the cause of the progress of mankind, is ever victorious. The banner of October will flutter as an encouraging banner that vigorously evokes the people to the socialist cause.

Meeting Marks Anniversary

SK070515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held on November 6 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Attending the meeting were Yi Chongok, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, O Kuk-yol, member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, other cadres, officials concerned and working people in the city.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1228 GMT on 6 November broadcasts a 5-minute report on this meeting and says: "The meeting was attended by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade O

Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of general staff of the KPA; Comrade Cho, Kwang, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of Pyongyang City party committee, and chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Chong-kun; Chong Song-nam; Yi Mong-ho; Yi In-kyu; Yi Pong-hui; Kim Kuk-sam; (Kim Chin-pom); (Yi Tung-hyok); and other functionaries concerned, together with the working people in the city."]

Invited there were the members of the Soviet government delegation headed by Vladimir Klyuyev, minister of light industry of the USSR, Soviet ambassador to Korea N. Shubnikov and his embassy officials, the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and other Soviet guests staying in Korea.

Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

He said that the October Socialist Revolution in which the Russian working class and working masses overthrew reactionary rule of the landlord and capitalist class and established the political domination of the working class in November 7, 1917, under the leadership of V.I. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a herald of history smashing the myth of "eternity" of capitalism and announcing the beginning of the fall of the world capitalist system and a solemn declaration which opened a new era of the world revolution and proclaimed certain victory of socialism and communism, the bright future of mankind.

He quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"The October Socialist Revolution carried out by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a historical event which ushered in a new era of great turn from capitalism to socialism and illumined a bright road ahead of mankind for the first time."

Since the October Socialist Revolution the communist party and people of the Soviet Union have defended the gains of the October Revolution with credit and accelerated socialist construction and turned the Soviet Union, the motherland of Lenin, into a socialist power with mighty economic, scientific and technological potentials, he noted, and continued:

Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev are waging a powerful drive to accelerate the socio-economic development of the country in accordance with the program adopted at the 27th party congress.

The Korean people wish the fraternal Soviet people new success in the the struggle to comprehensively complete socialism and on the road to communism, holding aloft the banner of the October Revolution in the future.

Noting that the victory of the October Socialist Revolution brought the dawn to the struggle of the Korean communists and people who rose for national and social liberation in the period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, he went on:

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the gloomiest period of the Japanese imperialists' rule when the nation was undergoing bitter sufferings, applied creatively Marxism-Leninism to the reality of our country and in the course of hewing out the road of the revolution founded the *chuche* idea and thus opened the road of the independent development of the Korean revolution and since then our people have traversed the road of proud struggle and victory, taking their destiny in their hands.

The Korean communists and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army not only struggled for the liberation and independence of the country but also struggled, defending with arms the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The Soviet people helped with blood the Korean people's cause of national liberation in battles for defeating Japanese militarism.

Pointing out that after the liberation of the country the Korean people carried out the revolutionary struggle and construction work of different stages with success and won a brilliant victory, he continued:

Proceeding from the consistent stand to contribute to the cause of world peace, the Communist Party, Government and people of the Soviet Union are resolutely struggling against the imperialists' aggression policy and new war provocation moves and for peace and security in Europe and the world.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, in his article on the problem of world security published on September 17 clarified important matters concerning the building of a denuclearized world, a secure world.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic highly estimate various peaceful proposals put forward by the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union to realise nuclear disarmament and defend world peace and security, and welcome the principled agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on abolishing medium-range and mobile tactical missiles.

Referring to the Korean-Soviet friendship, he said that our party and people believe that the traditional friendship and cooperation forged between the parties, countries and peoples of the DPRK and the USSR in the protracted struggle would more comprehensively develop in depth in the common struggle against imperialism and for victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Our people will as always make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people, he declared.

Soviet ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov spoke next.

He said that the Soviet working class and working people led by the Bolshevik Party headed by V.I. Lenin opened an era of a transition from capitalism to socialism and carried out the revolution which proclaimed the birth of the first worker-peasant state on the globe.

Over the past 70 years the Soviet people have achieved great successes in all spheres of social life with their persistent efforts and thus the Soviet Union entered a new historic line which opened a developed socialist stage, he noted.

We, he stated, note with satisfaction that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is positively fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union in the common struggle against the policy of war and heightened international tension and for the consolidation of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world.

Pointing out that the DPRK's constructive proposals to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and solve the question of national reunification peacefully and on a democratic basis enjoy broad recognition and support of the international social circles, he went on to say:

The DPRK's far-reaching initiatives and proposals are important part of the struggle of the Asian people to defend security on the Korean peninsula and for the world free from nuclear weapons and war.

The Soviet Union fully supports all the initiatives of the DPRK and stands on the side of the Korean people who want to live in a single state.

We are delighted by great successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people through the struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the WPK on all fronts of socialist construction and in various fields of politics, economy and culture.

Touching upon the Soviet-Korean friendship, he said that the fraternal relations forged between the Soviet and Korean peoples through the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance are steadily developing and supplemented with new contents.

At the present stage this friendship has been strengthened, deepened and perfected in the spirit agreed upon at the meeting between the leaders of our two parties and two states during the visit to Moscow by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year, he noted.

Stating that the comprehensive relations and friendship between the USSR and the DPRK accord with the interests of the two peoples and with the cause of peace and socialism, he stressed: We will in the future, too, make all efforts to consolidate cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary tradition of the Great October.

Meanwhile, similar meetings were held in Chongjin and Rajin on November 6.

Pak Song-chol Delegation Returns From Moscow
SK091100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, returned home today after attending the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution held in the Soviet Union.

It was met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, Kim Yang-kon, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned and Soviet ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

Sihanouk's Letter Thanks Kim Il-song
SK071065 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter of thanks sent by his royal highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, leaving Korea on November 6.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said in his letter:

I have greatest honour to express my eternal, boundless feelings of thanks and pay my warmest respects to you, the outstanding leader President Kim Il-song, who have bestowed upon my ordinary family and me from several

years ago boundless benevolence that no one else over enjoyed and gave the greatest honor of celebrating my 65th birthday in Pyongyang, so beautiful, developed and reputed capital.

Your excellency, the respected great leader, arranged a grand banquet at the magnificent Kumsusan Assembly Hall and a wonderful art performance, a true masterpiece of the Korean art which was a gift of immeasurable value and an excellent symbol of the indestructible friendship between Korea and Kampuchea, in congratulation of my birthday.

The dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il who is possessed of brilliant intelligence personally originated and directed this wonderful performance of the highest level down to its delicate part.

Your excellency, the most respected great leader, personally called on me in Changsuwon with closest fraternal friendship and greatly inspired me, expressing such precious, invariable and full support to my constant efforts to terminate the sufferings and dishonour of the Khmer people at an early date and peacefully solve the tragic "Kampuchean problem".

The dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il gave concrete instructions so that a function of diplomatic corps I arranged in Changsuwon on November 3, 1987 might be completely successful even in musical aspect.

Your excellency, the respected great leader, show me the greatest honor of regarding me as your intimate friend, your closest anti-imperialist comrade-in-arms and your brother.

I cannot find words to express my boundless feelings of reverence, thanks, love and respect for the great leader your excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected father of the Korean people and the Korean nation and the sun of mankind.

I will deeply cherish to the last moment of my life my unbounded feelings of reverence, thanks, love and respect for your excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader.

I was struck with admiration at the miraculous, overall reality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constantly developing and the wonderful progress being made in all fields of socialist construction at the fastest speed of chollima along the bright road of chuche and chajusong.

I am happy to say that the support of the South Korean people to the righteous policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo put forward by you is becoming more striking, unshakable and irresistible.

The letter wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

KCNA Says Japan Seeks Return to Aggression
SK080819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT
8 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA)—Retiring Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone appeared at a naval review of the naval "Self-Defence Force" [SDF] in Shigami Bay, Japan, on November 3 and prattled about stepping up the modernisation of the naval "SDF", according to a report from Tokyo.

A powder-reeking anti-submarine missile launching exercise and the like were held at the "naval review", the greatest ever since the war which was held with the mobilisation of many vessels, anti-submarine patrol planes, anti-submarine helicopters.

Nakasone at this review blared about the modernisation of the equipment of the naval "SDF" and "dramatic change in the defence strategy and the equipment". This once again shows the building of Japan into a military power and its ambition for overseas aggression.

In the five years of his office Nakasone has turned Japan into a thorough junior ally of the United States and united militarist and revanchist ideas to revive Japan into a new military power.

Nakasone has deeply involved Japan in Reagan's "Star Wars program" and surpassed 1 percent limit of the GNP in the military expenses by steadily increasing of the "defence" expenditure in the annual budget.

This clearly shows that Nakasone is an out-and-out militarist and revanchist who tries to realise the ambition for Asian aggression with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

The Asian and world peaceloving people express due concern with vigilance about the fact that the Japanese reactionaries are emerging as the most dangerous forces in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

The Japanese reactionaries must clearly realise consequences to be entailed by Japan's conversion into a military power and the modernisation of the military capacity and act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN on 'Ssangnyong-87' Exercise
SK062340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2154 GMT 5 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 6 November commentary: "What Is 'Ssangnyong' Aimed At?"]

[Text] The puppets conducted another round of war exercises code-named "Ssangnyong-87" throughout South Korea on 1-5 November. The Chon Tu-hwan-No

Tae-u ring conducted this exercise, paying attention to immediately mobilizing resources and material in preparation for a so-called emergency and checking the Homeland Reserve Forces' readiness for mobilization and deployment to the front without advance notice, in which they are urgently deployed to sites of operations. The puppets are propagandizing as if the "Ssangnyong-87" war exercise were necessary because someone else may commit provocations in South Korea with the transfer of power and the Olympics on the horizon. The "Ssangnyong" war exercise was conducted not because someone else may commit provocation. This exercise shows how mad the rascals are for a war of northward invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is more recklessly kicking up commotions for war since it has guaranteed the U.S. forces' military assistance with the transfer of power and the Olympics in South Korea as an opportunity. Three days before the "Ssangnyong" war exercise began, they conducted a surprise exercise on an expressway in a southern district in which F-5 and F-4 aircraft made emergency landings and take-offs, after automobiles were shunted aside. At the same time the "Ssangnyong" exercise was being conducted, a war exercise named the "Ground, Sea, and Air Joint Operations Exhibition" was being held at a puppet Army unit. An accident even took place a few days ago in which a fighter that was frantically participating in the war exercise dropped live ammunition over a residential village in Sochon County, South Chungchong Province, and destroyed a house.

No matter how much it may say, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring cannot conceal the fact the "Ssangnyong" war exercise is part of the criminal war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which are making ill use of the transfer of power and the Olympics in South Korea in accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion.

The puppets ran amok in mobilizing the Homeland Reserve Forces without advance notice with the presidential election just around the corner. This shows that they have an ulterior motive. With the presidential election on the horizon, voices calling on traitor No Tae-u to resign his presidential candidacy are loudly resounding among the youths, students, democratic figures, and other people. The South Korean people demand that the current fascist cabinet, which is nothing but a puppet to be used to fabricate traitor No Tae-u's election, be dissolved and that a national neutral cabinet be formed for a fair election. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring mobilized the fascist police who stormed into university campuses and offices of democratic organizations. It is also openly attacking opposition forces by mobilizing such terrorist gangs as the Youth Voluntary Service Corps. However, the struggle is being further heightened.

The "Ssangnyong" exercise was conducted to divert the attention of the people who oppose a fraudulent and violent election. Moreover, it is also a preparatory maneuver to mobilize the puppet forces, the puppet police, terrorist gangs, and even the Homeland Reserve Forces in suppressing the people. The criminal attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which dreams of extending its dictatorship with the force of arms, is being exposed clearly. However, if the fascist clique thinks it can fabricate No Tae-u's election by wielding guns and bayonets, this is a miscalculation. The South Korean people will in no way allow the dictators to again take power.

Paper on South's Suppression of Students

SK060356 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2153 GMT 4 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 5 November commentary: "Suppression Offensive Aimed at Monopolizing the Election"]

[Text] The military dictatorship is more violently wielding bayonets in South Korea with the passage of time. While saying that the youths and students are expected to wage powerful demonstration struggles after joining in the struggle of the off-stage democratic forces to demand the founding of a national neutral cabinet, the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u ring ran amok in searching, in an all-out manner, 36 universities and colleges in Kyonggi and South Chungchong Provinces, Pusan, and other places throughout South Korea and committed the act of confiscating wall posters praising the realities of the northern half of the Republic; various other printed material; and numerous pieces to be used in demonstrations.

In addition to this, the puppet National Police Headquarters deployed police forces around university campuses and cathedrals to block a meeting to demand the founding of a national neutral cabinet—a meeting scheduled to be held on 7 November under the sponsorship of the National Council of University Student Representatives. They launched a surprise attack against bookstores in Seoul and confiscated numerous ideological books, branding them as procommunist or impure books. Student meetings to demand the three labor rights, democracy, and civil rights are being blocked by the police, and patriotic youths who led demonstration struggles, while demanding independence, democracy, and reunification, are being arrested and detained on charges of violating evil laws. The movement of the off-stage forces for democratization was not an exception in this suppression. All the forces who demand democracy became the targets of uncouth military fascist suppression with guns and bayonets.

The Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u ring is propagandizing as if its suppression commotions were necessary for democracy. This is a false statement. A rule with guns and bayonets and democracy are incompatible. Fascist guns

and bayonets are only necessary for the dictators to maintain and extend their power. While wielding guns and bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is dashing along the road toward dictatorship. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which was originally a group of military gangsters, and a slogan for democratization are unbecoming.

Traitor No Tae-u made a promise for democratization as part of the tactics of temporary retreat. This is well evidenced by the fact that since the 29 June declaration, the rear gates of police prisons, where they detain patriotic democratic forces, have been opened wider than the front gates of police prisons through which they release detainees and that South Korea, which is said to be on the way to democratization, is being further turned into a place where fascism and military gangsters are rampant.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is making it its undertaking to suppress the South Korean youths, students, and people of all support the call for democracy. It is doing so to prevent them from rising up in a popular antigovernment struggle with the eviction at hand. The South Korean youths, students, and people are vigorously waging an anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle and are firmly determined to crush the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring to extend its military dictatorship.

Even while babbling about a fair election, they are trying to stifle all the opposition obstacles in their attempt to extend their rule, with guns and bayonets and to fabricate the election result. This is a mean act. This is also a rash and reckless fascist act that can be committed only by a group of military gangsters, which is on the brink of ruin after being rejected by the people. The dictators who are wielding guns and bayonets at the overwhelming majority of the South Korean popular masses, considering them as the enemy, will in no way go unpunished. The South Korean youths, students, and people will more resolutely fight the suppressive offensive of the fascist maniacs. The South Korean patriotic democratic forces will win in this acute confrontation and fascism will be buried.

NODONG SINMUN on No Tae-u 'Terrorist' Groups
SK071002 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in KOREAN*
2153 GMT 30 Oct 87

[NODONG SINMUN 31 October commentary: "Terrorist Groups With Iron Clubs Are In Motion"]

[Text] As has been reported, dozens of gangsters of the Youth Volunteers Service Corps armed with clubs and iron bars, recently broke into the Iri-iksan area office of the North Cholla Provincial headquarters of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution [NCDC], inflicting injuries upon democratic figures with lethal weapons and destroying furniture in the office at random.

In this connection, voices are ringing out loud from among the South Korean people calling for punishment of the No Tae-u ring which founded and instigated the gangster group.

In connection with the barbarous raid by the Youth Volunteers Service Corps gangsters, the NCDC headquarters indicted traitor No Tae-u on charges of intrusion into a residence and instigation of violence leading to injuries, demanding that he be subject to judicial proceedings.

Since the so-called Youth Volunteers Service Corps was established by No Tae-u, so-called presidential candidate of the DJP, it is natural for the people to brand the rascal as the ringleader of the gangster terrorist group and bring legal proceedings against him.

The Youth Volunteers Service Corps which traitor No Tae-u rigged up by mobilizing DJP members, is a service corps in name only. It is a private electioneering terrorist group for rigging No Tae-u's election and no more than a military gangsters' group with their clothes changed from military uniforms to civilian clothes.

At a time when the South Korean youth and students unanimously call for the overthrow of dictatorship and No Tae-u's resignation from candidacy, how could they join the private gangster organization of dictators unless they are scoundrels who learned nothing but sword brandishing from the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique?

By assaulting a democratic organization, the Youth Volunteers Service Corps revealed its true colors and declared the opening of its campaign. By putting up this gangster terrorist group together with the puppet police and other repressive armed forces, traitor No Tae-u is trying to wipe out opposition forces and fly his election to the presidency.

By setting this gangster group at the forefront he is also trying to further step up the fascistization and militarization of South Korean society, host the Olympics in a warlike atmosphere of terrorism, and provoke a war of northward invasion without hesitation.

It is not by chance that the people at home and abroad liken traitor No Tae-u's Youth Volunteers Service Corps to the Hitler Youth.

It is ridiculous that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique denounces patriotic youth and students and democratic forces as left-leaning, communist-tolerating forces and, what is worse, brands them as forces obstructing a fair and aboveboard election and frenziedly represses them.

It is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique that opposes a fair and aboveboard election in South Korea. The No Tae-u ring is doggedly opposed to the formation of a pannational, neutral cabinet, which the

South Korean people and democratic forces unanimously demand. By relying on the present fascist cabinet it plans to usurp power at gunpoint while mobilizing the puppet armed forces, police and all other repressive armed forces.

It is beyond doubt that the Youth Volunteers Service Corps, traitor No Tae-u's private gangster group, will serve as a shock-brigade in election terrorism. It is they who oppose a fair and aboveboard election and yet they charge patriotic, democratic forces as offenders obstructing a fair and aboveboard election. This is indeed the tyranny of dictators in power.

The Youth Volunteers Service Corps, an iron-bar brigade of traitor No Tae-u's DJP, carried out rash acts at only a few places today. However, anyone can predict that the rascals will viciously tyrannize the democratic forces all over South Korea with the election as momentum.

As long as the military fascist dictatorial system is left intact and these terrorist groups lawfully swagger about in South Korea, a fair and aboveboard election is impossible.

Should traitor No Tae-u's election be rigged amid a riotous atmosphere where dictatorial power and irregularities go unchallenged, the direct electoral system can not be of any significance.

To carry forward to democratization the gains made with blood in the June popular resistance, the South Korean people must disband the incumbent fascist cabinet, form a pannational, neutral cabinet, and dissolve such gangster groups as the Youth Volunteers Service Corps by carrying out a more stubborn struggle.

NODONG SINMUN on 'Fabrication' of Spy Case
SK082252 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2153 GMT 3 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 4 November commentary: "Anti-communist Maniacs' Political Smear Campaign"]

[Text] On 2 November, the South Korean puppets reportedly arrested a South Korean named Kim Hyong-kyu, who had gone to South Korea to visit his native land after working in West Germany as a skilled miner, charging him as a spy wirepulled by someone else.

In this connection, the puppet Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] is clamoring that Kim Hyong-kyu was uncovered and arrested after infiltrating into South Korea and carrying out espionage activities under the North's directions.

Needless to say this is a complete fabrication and a creation of the puppet NSP that has nothing to do with us. As is the case with all so-called espionage cases

announced to date by the puppets, the latest espionage case is nothing but a premeditated anticommunist smear farce fabricated for impure political designs.

It has already been thoroughly laid bare that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique is fabricating nonexistent cases and using them as a means to strengthen anticommunist confrontation and repression of the people.

The puppets fabricate a countless number of espionage cases each year, extending the stage to the Eastern and Western seas and even overseas, in addition to the so-called five-spy ring case, eight-spy ring case, and overseas students' campus infiltration spy ring case. Everyone knows that all these espionage cases were dastardly political farces designed to smear the external authority and prestige of our republic that rises each day and to direct the people's attention elsewhere by inciting anticommunist confrontation.

About 2 years ago the puppets forcibly dragged to South Korea compatriot An Sang-kun, chief editor of *Urinara*, a Korean newspaper published in West Germany, and arrested and murdered him by implicating him in the overseas students' campus infiltration spy ring case. They then put out false advertisements stating that he had committed suicide. People remember this.

The latest espionage case fabricated by the puppets is an extension and revival of the terrorist acts carried out by the scoundrels two years ago against compatriot An Sang-kun.

A puppet stooge stationed in Lebanon was kidnapped and recently released after 21 months of detention. In this connection the puppets clamored that they denounce the so-called inhumane nature of international terrorism and that they would strive to eradicate international terrorism.

Even before they had finished advocating antiterrorism, however, the puppets charged a man, who had visited his native land in South Korea after living abroad, as a spy and terrorized him. They have thus revealed themselves to be the kingpins of human rights infringement, alienated from humanitarianism, and political hoodlums and fascist rogues who would perpetrate anything in anti-communist schemes.

The puppet clique has reason to bring out a new, fabricated anticommunist smear case. As the so-called 29 June Democratization Declaration was exposed as fraudulent, traitor No Tae-u has completely lost his pretext to seize power.

Outcries by the masses calling for the overthrow of the military dictatorship and the resignation of No Tae-u ring out everywhere in South Korea and the advance of democratic forces to disband the incumbent fascist cabinet and bring about a neutral pannational cabinet is on the rise.

The fascist clique is brandishing bloody swords to, as they say, gouge out left-leaning, communist-tolerance in an attempt to eliminate the democratic forces that oppose its reassumption of power. In addition, it is frantically carrying out anticommunist confrontation disturbances as if the threat of southward invasion really exists and it has conducted a large-scale war exercise code-named "Ssangyong-87." Nevertheless, the people's trend of antidictatorial democratization is heightening with each passing day, instead of withering.

Amid this very situation, the puppets are fabricating shocking incidents, thereby directing the people's attention elsewhere, repressing at gunpoint the democratic forces that oppose their reassumption of power, and aiming to prolong their fascist rule.

However, there is nothing for the puppets to gain from anticommunist smear farces, and the scoundrels will never be able to escape from their already fallen fate.

The South Korean people will surely deal a heavy blow to the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, a ring of anti-communist fanatics and fascist military gangsters.

VNS Comments on Arrest of Alleged Spy
SK082305 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] on 2 November committed the fascist brutality of arresting Mr Kim Hyong-kyu, a West German-resident compatriot who had come to South Korea to visit his home, on charges of violating the National Security Law. The reason for the arrest put forth by the NSP was that Mr Kim Hyong-kyu infiltrated into the South on instructions from the North and engaged in espionage activities. This is a stereotypical drama of fabrication.

As you know, the present military dictatorial group, since it took power, has announced many spy cases, including the spy case in which a spy ring of students studying abroad was alleged to have infiltrated into South Korea. However, whenever they announced such spy cases, it was soon clearly revealed that they were false, invented stratagems, evoking the denunciation and scorn of the masses at home and abroad. A typical example of this was that the military dictatorial group, only 2 years ago, lured and abducted Mr An Chang-kun, chief editor of *Urinara*, a paper published by compatriots in West Germany, brutally murdered him, branded him a spy, and falsely made public that he had committed suicide.

The military dictatorial group has, without exception, announced fabricated spy cases whenever the crisis in their rule deepened and there existed social and political confusion. Thus, it is the stereotypical tactic of the

present military dictator group to fabricate such shocking spy cases whenever they are in the midst of difficulties and attempt to find ways out of the crisis in their rule by conducting commotions of North-South confrontation and taking advantage of them. Hence, the recently announced spy case is the drama of a stratagem fabricated for an impure political purpose.

The purpose for the military dictatorial group having fabricated this spy case is very clear. Presently our people are waging a more daring struggle than ever before to reject the false democratization trick designed for long-term power and to realize true democratization. People's meetings to call for a neutral pannational cabinet to ensue a fair election and the 10 million signature-collection campaign are being held across the country, and voices calling for the revocation of the presidential candidacy of No Tae-u, the main culprit in the Kwangju massacre, are further increasing. Reality clearly shows that our people will never tolerate traitor No Tae-u's taking power.

The situation being as such, the military dictatorial group, extremely frightened fabricated and announced this spy case to inspire North-South confrontation to divert the attention of the people, to block the people's resistance, and to harshly suppress and eliminate the patriotic students, workers, and democratic forces of all strata under the pretext of sternly punishing left-leaning, communist-sympathizing forces, linking them to the North.

Therefore, this is an intolerable challenge to our people who aspire for democratization, and an intolerable crime that could be committed only by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, which is ready to employ any means or method to prolong the military dictatorship.

However, no matter how hard they may try to fabricate such a concocted stratagem, the military dictatorial group will never be able to block our people's anti-U.S., antidictatorship struggle. The military dictatorial group should not stage dramas of political imposture, which convince no one, or make frantic attempts to prolong the dictatorship, but should step down immediately as our people consistently demand.

South Korea

To Testifies To Seeing '5 or 6' Other Hostages
SK070033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] To Chae-song, freed Korean hostage in Lebanon, was quoted yesterday as testifying that he saw five or six other hostages during his 21 months of captivity.

"Secretary To said that he saw five or six people belied to be hostages on his way to the toilet or on other occasions and he recalled that one of them appeared to be a Western journalist," Pak Su-kil, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, told reporters.

This is the first time the government official has confirmed that To encountered other detainees.

In a press meeting held at Kimpo International Airport upon his arrival in Seoul on Nov. 3 after the 21-month ordeal, To told reporters that he had seen no other hostages.

There was no explanation as to why To withheld the fact upon his return home.

In a news conference at the Foreign Ministry, Pak denied some foreign press reports that To was detained at Al-Biq'a Valley and transferred to Beirut to be released on Oct. 25.

"Mr. To seems to have been detained in Beirut from the very beginning because he said that he could regularly hear the sound of airplanes during his captivity," Pak noted.

To, 45, second secretary at the Korean Embassy in Beirut, was kidnapped at gunpoint by four masked guerrillas on Jan. 31, 1986 on his way to work.

Pak noted that To was transferred from place to place on about 10 occasions while in captivity.

Pak also denied the claim by Lebanese Justice Minister Nabih Birri that To was freed after "over \$1 million in ransom" was paid.

"No deal was made with the kidnappers in the efforts to get the release of Mr. To," Pak asserted.

He went on, "I have no idea why Mr. Birri made such unwarranted remarks about the payment of ransom, because we didn't pay any ransom."

Denouncing terrorism as the "common enemy of mankind," Pak said, "The government held to the position that we would never respond to offers of negotiation tied to any form of threat or demand for ransom."

The assistant minister revealed that the government did not make a direct deal with To's abductors but instead worked through "third parties" who provided the government with evidence of To's continued survival and arranged a telephone call between To and a Korean mission overseas.

Asked whether he could reveal the identity of the kidnappers and the intermediary, Pak replied, "considering Mr. To is a diplomat who should serve abroad in the future and in view of the fact that there are now 22 foreign hostages in Lebanon, we cannot disclose it for reasons of their security."

Pak went on that the government is drawing up a plan to implement special life insurance schemes for diplomats assigned to dangerous places.

Asked if To is to work again at the Foreign Ministry, Pak said, "Mr. To has been an official of our ministry and he will maintain the same status."

"Mr. To has expressed his intention to begin work next week but we told him that he had better take a little more rest before he starts working," Pak added.

The assistant minister revealed that the total number of the government's contacts with officials of foreign governments and organizations amounted to 225 throughout the whole period of To's captivity, an average of once every three day.

Refuses To Identify Hostages

SK090832 Seoul YONHAP in English 0821 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—A South Korean diplomat who was recently released after 21 months of captivity in Beirut, Lebanon, said Monday that he had been held captive in a room along with a Western journalist for some time.

In a news conference at the Korean Foreign Ministry, To Chae-song, former first secretary at the Korean Embassy in Beirut, however, refused to identify the Western journalist saying that the journalist may be in danger if his name is disclosed.

Asked if he had met any of three—Terry Waite of the British Anglican church, German businessman Rudolf Cordes or French journalist Roger Auque—To said that he did not know two of them. But he added, although I know one of the three men, I cannot say who he was because I don't want him to fall into personal danger.

Of the three cited men, only Roger Auque was a journalist, so the Western journalist who had been held captive with To must be the French journalist, a foreign journalist at the news conference said.

To also said that the Western journalist he knew was not Terry Anderson of the *Associated Press*, who was abducted in March 1985.

To had earlier said that he became acquainted with a Western journalist while in captivity.

They (kidnappers) are not the kind of men who would threaten us (detainees) with death, if we observed their rules, the diplomat said. Their goal didn't seem to be the lives of the detainees, but I don't know yet what it was.

They (kidnappers) demanded several times that I write letters to the government and my family members requesting my safe return, but I could not write anything because I thought that my letters might be misused for the captor's purpose, he said.

He also said that a week before his release, he was taken to people who claimed they were from the Amal militia.

Asked about rumors that he might be an intelligence agent with a mission related to weapons transactions, To said with a smile, I'm nothing but a diplomat.

I will do whatever necessary and go wherever necessary, even if it is very difficult and dangerous, if my superiors at the ministry direct me to, the tired-looking diplomat said. I'm still a civil servant at the Foreign Ministry.

Chon Praises Role of U.S. Forces in Korea

SK070247 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
7 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday praised the role of American forces here and their readiness to defend against northern aggression.

"On the occasion of peaceful power transfer, some radical students and dissident forces have repeatedly called for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea, as has been demanded by north Korea," said Chon.

"However, we don't have to worry too much about it because most Korean people, armed with a strong anti-communist spirit, well recognize the role of the American troops, which are here to secure peace and stability on the Korean peninsula," Chon said.

The President made the remarks while visiting the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command [CFC] headquarters on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of its founding.

President Chon was briefed by Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, CFC commander, on the military situation in north Korea and the command's countermeasures.

Chon highly praised the combined command's development of practical defense tactics suitable to the Korean situation. The President also praised the CFC's improved early warning system.

Minister Praises Agreement

SK070254 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
7 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Defense Minister Chong Ho-yong yesterday extended his congratulations to Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), on the ninth anniversary today of the CFC's inauguration.

He said in the congratulatory message, "On this day we are reminded of the shared cause, total dedication, remarkable strides the CFC has made during the past short span of nine years."

Chong observed that defense of freedom and peace is one abiding task for mankind everywhere. "To make it a lasting reality in this peninsula and the region is the task of the dedicated men and women manning the CFC," he said.

"As they continue their vital service to providing and effective deterrence to war and a shield of defense," he said, "all of my colleagues in the Korean defense establishment join me in expressing to them our appreciation and admiration in saluting this meaningful occasion."

Chon, Nakasone Hold Phone Conversation

SK070215 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
7 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] [Begin editor's Note] Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday made a phone call to President Chon Tu-hwan from Tokyo, hours before he stepped down as Japanese prime minister.

Nakasone expressed thanks for the friendship and assistance Chon rendered to him during his five-year tenure.

President Chon invited Nakasone to visit Seoul again before he retires as president next February.

The two talked over the phone for about 15 minutes from 1:15 p.m. Following is the conversation. [end editor's note]

Nakasone: In a few hours, I will be leaving my post. Let me express my thanks for the friendship you showed me during the past five years.

Chon: I congratulate and pay my respects to you for honorably retiring from office. In particular, I thank you, on behalf of the Korean people, for exerting consistent efforts with courage and confidence for the promotion of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Nakasone: You made a courageous decision and paid a visit to Japan (in 1984), developing the relationship between our two countries to such an extent that our two peoples can speak to each other's heart.

I firmly believe that the friendly ties will be further solidified and I will cherish forever your friendship.

Chon: Let me ask you to continue endeavors for the friendship and common prosperity of our two countries. Please visit Korea while I am in office, if possible.

Nakasone: I will visit you at an opportune time.

Elections 'Tentatively' Scheduled for 16 Dec

SK091404 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean
9 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 9 November that the government and the DJP have tentatively decided to conduct the 13th term presidential election on 16 December.

It appears that the government and the ruling party will hold a party-government joint conference as soon as DJP President No Tae-u returns to Seoul from his local tour and will finalize the date of the presidential election. Thus, they will officially declare the date on 16 November after resolving the date at a cabinet meeting.

On 9 November, a ruling camp source revealed that strong opinions calling for an early presidential election have been put forth. However, the holding of the election around 16 December is desirable, taking into consideration the equal opportunity of the candidates based on the spirit of the agreement reached on the direct election system between the ruling and opposition parties, the creation of the atmosphere of fair elections, the 9 November RDP congress, and the schedule of the Peace Democratic Party [PDP] to hold a congress to form its central party on 12 November.

The source also noted that the ruling camp's feeling is that it does not want to touch off an argument concerning the election day by ignoring the position of the PDP, which strongly opposes an early election.

RDP Officially Nominates Kim Yong-sam

SK090540 Seoul YONHAP in English 0529 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, president of South Korea's major opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), was officially nominated Monday as the party's presidential candidate.

The RDP convention, held in Seoul, elected Kim as its presidential nominee with the unanimous support of some 800 regional party representatives attending. Kim was the lone candidate within the party since Kim Tae-chung, formerly an adviser to the RDP and a strong contender for the RDP's presidential nomination, broke off from the party a few weeks ago with his supporters to establish a new opposition party called the Peace and Democracy Party.

Kim Yong-sam, in his address accepting the party's nomination, said, my heart is choked with deep emotion. I dare accept the presidential nomination in accordance with the aspirations of party members championing the democratic revolution and the eradication of military dictatorship.

Kim said in the address that Korean history now calls for an end to the military dictatorship and for the accomplishment of a peaceful, democratic revolution.

Kim further said that the future RDP government would seek to revive the national homogeneity and unity.

Turning to economic affairs, Kim pledged to build a welfare society by fulfilling balanced distribution of wealth and seeking solid economic growth rather than pure nominal growth.

The RDP president also said that he would guarantee freer participation in discussions of reunification issues by all sectors of the Korean people and activate a national movement for reunification. He added that he would positively call upon the North Korean communists to take part in the 1988 Seoul Olympics in an effort to make the games a festival of all the Korean people as well as a worldwide one.

He also pledged his efforts to become a friendly president, with a friendly government, a clean president, with a clean government, an honest president, with an honest government, and a reconciliatory president, with a reconciliatory government.

Meanwhile, the participating representatives from the regional RDP branches adopted a four-point resolution which included calls for the accomplishment of civilian-led politics, a struggle against a rigged election, and unifying the presidential candidates of the opposition camp.

Interviewed by Press

SK080718 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
7 Nov 87 p 3

[Report on RDP President Kim Yong-sam's answers to questions raised by TONG-A ILBO editorial writer Hong In-kun, HANGUK ILBO editorial writer An Pyong-chan, CHUNGANG ILBO acting editor in chief Kum Chang-tae, and Munhwa Broadcasting Company News Department director Kang Song-ku at the Korea Press Center under the sponsorship of the Kwanhu Club on 6 November]

[Excerpts] [Question] Public interest is riveted on whether or not the opposition parties can field a single presidential candidate. President Kim, you said in an interview in West Germany last year: Because he is 5 years older than I am, Kim Tae-chung should run for president before I could. If his civil rights are restored and if amnesty is granted to him, I would suggest that he

run for president. Could you make a concession to Kim Tae-chung, thereby reaching an agreement with him on fielding a single presidential candidate, by keeping promises and public remarks as such?

[Kim Yong-sam] I know that there are among us now some of the reporters who accompanied me on my visit to West Germany who could verify what really happened at the time. I came across a news report that Kim Tae-chung had stated that he would not seek the office of president if the Constitution were revised in a way that favors a direct presidential election system. His statement was made while I was visiting West Germany. It shocked me. Reporters who were with me at the time asked me whether or not I was willing to give up the idea of running for president. I refused to say so on the grounds that if I say so, it would only help the Chon Tu-hwan regime. I firmly said that I would never give up the idea of running for the presidency, because it would only help the Chon Tu-hwan regime. Then, I said that, when I returned home, I would recommend that Kim Tae-chung run for president.

I told Kim Tae-chung to run for the office of president because he is 5 years older than I am and was in poor health. I have never given thought to the possibility of my ever having an opportunity to run for president myself.

[Question] What makes you say that you are the only who can bring an end to military rule?

[Kim Yong-sam] In the course of my long political career, I have overcome many difficulties by relying on my political sense. It was my political sense that made me found the New Korea Democratic Party. It was also my political sense that made me harden my determination to overthrow the Pak Chong-hui regime. When you said a direct presidential election system is only a dream, I said with conviction that it would be attained in the end. Despite my saying so, you refused to believe me, did you not? [passage omitted]

[Question] Since the time you went on a hunger strike, you have repeatedly said that you emptied your mind. You also said: "I climb mountains to empty my mind." People interpret your words as meaning that you have given up the idea of running for president. What exactly do you mean by such remarks, and do you still stand for it?

[Kim Yong-sam] I first said that toward the end of 1983, I was entering the 23d day of my hunger strike at the time. It is wrong to interpret it as identical with giving up my idea of running for president. [passage omitted]

[Question] During negotiation between the Tonggyodong [Kim Tae-chung faction] and Sangdodong [Kim Yong-sam faction] over the issue of fielding single candidate representing the RDP, the Tonggyodong side said that you would certainly delegate presidential power to

your secretaries if you become president, whereas your side, Sangdodong, referred to the so-called veto group. What do you mean by that?

[Kim Yong-sam] Describing me as a person who, as president, would delegate power to his secretaries is an insult. The current regime seems to have succeeded in making me appear to be incompetent through machinations. However, I am a person who headed opposition parties three times. [passage omitted]

[Question] Some people say it is contradictory logic to assert that a victory in the election by candidate No Tae-u is synonymous with the continuation of military rule.

[Kim Yong-sam] Like former U.S. President Eisenhower, even a soldier can become a president if he is elected. However, [DJP] President No helped President Chon Tu-hwan mount the 12 December coup. He has, in fact, held power in his grip and acted as the de facto No 1 man. How many people has he harassed?

[Question] Do you not think your point of view is somewhat self-assertive? It has been years since President No left military service, and there will be no such problem as what you are concerned about.

[Kim Yong-sam] You are wrong. Since he participated in the military coup to come to power, his election means the continuation of the present regime.

[Question] Some attack your foreign policy in your political lines, calling it toadyist. They say it is hypocritical that you sacrifice students in demonstrations, while all your children are safely sheltered in the United States.

[Kim Yong-sam] [Passage omitted] For 2 years, during my on-again, off-again house arrest, my children also had no freedom to move about and none of them, including my sons-in-law, had been successful in their search for jobs. That is why they went to the United States. My oldest son got married during this period, and I could not even make it to his wedding ceremony.

[Question] Is it not because of the large-scale mass rallies the two of you [Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung] have organized recently in areas you hail from that provincialism has emerged as a serious problem lately?

[Kim Yong-sam] When he went to Kwangju, Mr Kim Tae-chung spoke of competition between the two of us on fielding a single candidate. And I suggested to him a competition—because democracy is based on the principle of competition—at the risk of losing out to him. His refusal to compete 3 days later was a surprise to me. This is how the idea of competition has been scuttled. I still believe that fielding a single candidate is the only way to uproot the provincialism. [passage omitted]

[Question] How does your theory of five-stage unification differ from the government's and Mr Kim Tae-chung's policy?

[Kim Yong-sam] Since my poor mother was murdered by a spy 26 years ago, I have always paid great attention to the unification question. [passage omitted] My theory of five-stage unification differs from the government's in that it aims at establishing a one nation-one system community.

[Question] The RDP's 100-point platform includes denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. Do you mean to espouse even the radicals? Tell us the background against which you adopted such a policy.

[Kim Yong-sam] It was prematurely printed in the papers before it was formulated as a policy. I will sufficiently study various problems if I am elected president. Although some call for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, it is still true that, to a certain degree, they serve as strength that deters war and ensures peace on the Korean peninsula. Of course, I cannot agree to the idea of stationing them in our country indefinitely.

[Question] What will you do if the U.S. forces in Korea have tactical nuclear weapons at their disposal?

[Kim Yong-sam] I lack concrete knowledge about it. Although I am president of an opposition party, the regime in power has never bothered to inform me of such facts.

[Question] The government to be established next faces many daunting tasks, and the Kwangju incident is among the toughest. Chairman Kim Tae-chung has already put forward his idea on solving this problem. What is yours?

[Kim Yong-sam] Mr Kim Tae-chung is in position to solve this problem; but Mr No Tae-u is unable to do so. A person like me, who is not directly linked to the incident, can solve it best. [passage omitted]

[Question] If you are elected president, who will you name as your prime minister? Do you think you can pack the cabinet with your associates?

[Kim Yong-sam] I think the period that follows the election counts more than coming to power itself. The past Democratic Party's regime failed largely due to its cabinet, which was packed with people from narrow sectors. If I win in the election, I will form a pannational cabinet by remembering the lesson of the Democratic Party regime.

[Question] You reportedly tried to persuade Kim Chong-pil to join you in running the Council for Promotion of Democracy. How can you suggest it to him, while calling for an end to military rule?

[Kim Yong-sam] On the assumption that it would be great strength if the three Kims could unite in the struggle against the current regime, I solicited his joining after the end of my hunger strike in 1983. He avoided giving me a definite answer and then left for the United States.

[Question] In your speech at the inaugural meeting of the RDP last May, you went so far as to liken the Seoul Olympics to the Berlin Olympics hosted by the Nazis. But then you changed your mind and said last September that you hoped the Olympics would become a festival of the entire world when invitations were sent out.

[Kim Yong-sam] What I have consistently insisted is that under no circumstances should the Olympics be allowed to be hosted by a dictator. But the situation was totally different from that in May. [passage omitted]

Seeks End of 'Military Rule'

SK080114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
8 Nov 87 p 2

[By staff reporter Yi Song-yol]

[Text] Anyang—Presidential hopeful Kim Yong-sam yesterday said that the tide of the December election has begun to turn his way and that the rise to power of his party is the natural course of history.

In his campaign rally here, Kim, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, stressed that the electorate should be wise enough to concentrate votes on one opposition candidate to ensure a "definite termination of military rule."

"The tide (of the presidential election) is turning in favor of one side and the natural path of history leads to the RDP's rise to power," Kim said.

Kim said if elected he will see to it that his government is "clean and honest." He also pledged to eradicate corruption under the new government.

He accused two television networks, KBS and MBC, of campaigning for No Tae-u, presidential nominee of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

He appealed to voters not to pay their television license fees.

The opposition candidate promised to solve pollution problems plaguing Anyang which he described as an underprivileged area within the capital zone.

Revealing that he has already appointed a woman campaign manager, Kim said he intends to include women in his new cabinet and help female party members get elected to the National Assembly.

Prior to the rally which started at around 2 p.m., Kim rode through the streets of the city in a car. In the morning, he met with pastors and students. He promised them to elevate seminaries to regular colleges eligible for benefits offered to university students in their military service.

The rally, dubbed a "national rally to end military rule," drew and estimated 45,000 people.

Comments on U.S. Troops

SK070055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[Text] Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam asserted last night that ruling party head No Tae-u is not eligible to lead the civilian government to be formed after the coming election in December.

He called on the nation's voters not to vote for the Democratic Justice Party president because his election would mean "the extension of the current military rule."

The 59-year-old opposition leader claimed in an open forum at the Korea Press Center sponsored by the Kwanhun Club, an association of senior journalists, that he alone can "put an end to the 26 years of military rule."

He reiterated that his archrival Kim Tae-chung cannot succeed in terminating the military control over the nation's politics.

In a question and answer session with four journalists, Kim Yong-sam said the U.S. troops should be stationed in South Korea for the time being to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

The opposition party president said, "The stationing of the U.S. troops in our country will be necessary until a certain time as a major deterrent against the invasion by Communist North Korea, though some people are insisting on the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops."

"But, I don't think that the U.S. troops should exist in this country forever," he added.

Asked if he supports designating the Korean peninsula as a "nuclear free zone," Kim said that if he is elected president in the forthcoming election, he would study the over-all security problem including that matter.

But he complained that he and the opposition party are not well-informed about the security situation surrounding the Korean peninsula as the government monopolizes information concerning national security.

With reference to the possibility of bowing out as the opposition candidate, he expressed conviction that the people's pressure will force a decision to ensure the victory of the opposition in the election.

"The people will make a very wise choice to put an end to the military rule, and therefore the votes will concentrate on one candidate," said the RDP president.

The result will be his "landslide victory," he said.

The RDP, he said, will focus its economic policy on ensuring farmers and wage earners a fair share of the national wealth.

Kim said, in particular, that the next government will write off the debts of 10 million farmers amounting to some 4,000 billion won.

He claimed that the tremendous amount of debt shouldered by the farmers have been accumulated as a result of poor and inefficient economic policy of the incumbent regime which has given financial favors to large businesses only.

Asked why he did not concede the presidential candidacy to Kim Tae-chung despite his earlier promise to do so, Kim said, "I made up my mind to run for president because I am the only man who can put an end to the military rule."

He revealed that he told the other Kim in an exclusive meeting that if the senior Kim runs for president as the single opposition candidate, he will be unable to defeat the ruling party candidate, No Tae-u.

"I reminded him of what happened in the 1971 presidential election between him and president Pak Chong-hui," said Kim.

As to his oft-quoted remarks that he had "cleansed" his mind, Kim said, "It is wrong to interpret my remarks as expressing an intention not to seek the presidency. It simply means that I freed myself of all selfishness," he added.

Kim Yong-sam denied he had ever demanded that the senior Kim concede the presidential candidacy, citing the military "veto group" against Kim Tae-chung.

"I have never recognized the legitimacy of the military which interfered in politics and, on the contrary, I have mounted more consistent struggle against the military rule than anyone else," he asserted.

He said that if No Tae-u wins the election, the next government will be an extension of the military rule as No was "the key architect of the 1979 military coup along with president Chon Tu-hwan."

Asked how he would cope with the worsening local antagonism, he did not give a clear-cut answer.

He merely expressed his regret over the failure in his efforts to realize the single opposition candidacy between him and Kim Tae-chung which, if achieved, would contribute to the elimination of the localism.

Kim claimed that he did all he could for the single candidacy, criticizing the other Kim for having rejected his proposal for a vote showdown in a national convention.

Kim repeated his remarks "if I am elected president," while answering the critical questions thrown by four senior journalists in turn during the three hour question-and-answer session.

He pledged that the civilian-led "democratic government" to be born next February will have a cabinet to be composed of leading figures from various social strata.

Kim ascribed the short life of the government led by Dr. John M. Chang born after the 1960 student revolution, to the failure in forming a cabinet representing a truly wide political spectrum.

As to his position on the Seoul Olympics which he once likened to the 1936 Berlin Olympiad, he said a military government should not be allowed to host the festival of mankind.

"The Olympics should be declared open by a Seoul mayor to be elected by the Seoul citizens in a local autonomy system to be reintroduced after the February change of government," Kim said.

"My firm position that the Olympics should not be hosted by a military dictatorship for its political purpose is unchangeable," Kim added.

As to his political line, Kim said, "I am an advocate of free democracy but I am confident of leading the radical elements including students as well as the extreme conservatives."

Chong Sung-hwa Named RDP Permanent Adviser
SK090615 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)—The opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) Monday named former army chief of staff Chong Sung-hwa as the party's permanent adviser.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam announced the decision during a national convention which nominated Kim as the presidential candidate of the opposition party.

In a statement, Chong said that he decided to join the opposition party in the hope of realizing democracy together with the RDP president. Chong described Kim as devoted to safeguarding democracy in the face of severe suppression.

The retired general said he would do his utmost in order to help Kim win the presidential election and to bring about civilian politics in order to meet the people's aspirations and to create a clean government.

DJP Shocked by Gen Chong's Joining RDP

SK091141 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
9 Nov 87 p 3

[From the "Central Tower" column]

[Text] High- and lower-level DJP officials both seemed to be seriously shocked by the news that retired Army General Chong Song-hwa joined the Reunification Democratic Party as standing adviser to President Kim Yong-sam.

DJP Secretary General Chong Sok-mo said: Since anyone in the ROK can join a political party—and Mr Chong cannot be an exception—I would not attach any significance to a normal person's joining a political party. However, many DJP officials were seen exchanging whispering remarks here and there at DJP headquarters.

One DJP official made a candid analysis: We anticipated that the 12 December coup would emerge as an issue in this presidential election, but Mr Chong's taking part with the opposition party will certainly add to our party's burden.

The DJP then took interest in whether the government checked the possibility of Mr Chong's joining the RDP in advance; but when the reporters asked Secretary General Chong about this, he refused to comment.

Minor Parties Suffer Major Defections

SK060746 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea's two minor opposition political parties virtually collapsed Friday due to the retirement of one party leader from active political life and defections by the other party's legislators to competing parties.

Rep. Yi Min-u, 72, leader of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), announced in a party political affairs meeting that he was resigning from all official posts, including the NKDP presidency and his seat in the National Assembly. He said that he had decided to leave politics out of a feeling of helplessness and incompetence because of the opposition camp's failure to select a single presidential candidate.

Yi's resignation, observers say, would evidently result in the defection of the remaining 12 party legislators from the party. The NKDP had already shown signs of collapse when four legislators defected to the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and the others openly expressed their willingness to join either the RDP or the Peace and Democracy Party (PDP), led by Kim Tae-chung.

The other minor opposition party, the Korea National Party (KNP), also suffered a severe blow when nine of the 13 party legislators left the party saying they could not remain in a political party which does not field a presidential candidate.

The nine defecting KNP legislators said for the time being that they would remain as independents. However, political sources said that most of them were expected to join either the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) or the new Democratic Republican Party headed by Kim Chong-pil, former prime minister and often the no. 2 man of the regime of the late President Pak Chong-hui.

TONG-A ILBO Interviews Kim Chong-pil

SK061100 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
30 Oct 87 p 3

[Interview with Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, by Yi Sang-ha, director of the Political Affairs Department; Yi Hyon-nak, director of the Economic Affairs Department; Chong Ku-chong, director of the Social Affairs Department; and Okyong-taek, director of the Cultural Affairs Department of TONG-A ILBO—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The general populace thought that you had given up engaging in politics, but you have returned to the political arena. How should we view this?

[Kim Chong-pil] I intend to do again what I was forced to stop doing in the 1980s. Some people describe my return to the political arena as an act designed to gratify myself cherishing a grudge. But that is not true. Even though a foundation for democracy has been laid, democratization has not been realized. My return to the political arena means an expression of my desire to contribute myself to realizing democratization and to retire from the political theater.

[Question] Many people are of the opinion that if you wanted to show up again on the political stage, you should have contributed yourself to expediting the creation of the current situation. Although you once said "silence is also struggle," you have spent too much time in just watching the situation, have you not?

[Kim Chong-pil] There is a difference in views on whether I have just watched the situation or whether I have maintained my will and attitude. It is true that I

have not taken to the street, but I do not think that I have made no contribution at all. Do you think that just an outcry could help to create the present situation without such a "basis?"

[Question] You emphasize the term "basis." What do you specifically mean by this?

[Kim Chong-pil] Democracy is something like an organic body. It cannot exist on the roots of poverty, disorder, and chaos. When we eradicate them and achieve industrialization, we can greet democracy. I view this as a "basis," and I think that we (the regime of the Democratic Republican party [DRP] fundamentally contributed to laying it.

[Question] Do you mean that in general, there were more merits than demerits in what you did?

[Kim Chong-pil] Not necessarily. It is true that counter to our intention, restrictions and afflictions were inflicted on (the people) in the course of advancing forward. We sometimes did what we should not have done and we sometimes did not do what we should have done. This is obviously a demerit. If an opportunity is afforded to me, I want to retire after compensating the people for the demerit. [passage omitted]

[Question] During the period of the DRP regime, the military began to intervene in political affairs in a full-dress manner. Do you not think that you are also an object of the opposition party's slogan demanding an "end to military rule?"

[Kim Chong-pil] It is true that the military intervened in political affairs on two occasions—16 May and 17 May. However, the two events are drastically different from each other in terms of legitimacy. Over the 18 years under the DRP rule, the people resisted and criticized President Pak Chong-hui, claiming that he resorted to a dictatorial rule, infringed upon human rights, and exercised the Yusin rule and that democracy was not honored, but they did not come out with the issue of legitimacy. However, since 17 May, the situation has not been what it used to be. [passage omitted]

[Question] In a word, you mean that 16 May was good and 17 May was bad. Is it your logic that even though a coup d'etat occurs, it can be justified only if it secures legitimacy?

[Kim Chong-pil] No. I mean that now there is no reason for the military to come out. The 16 May event occurred when we were surviving on U.S. surplus grains, under the condition in which we secured more than 40 percent of the national budget by selling them, and under the situation in which politicians showed no will and laid down no policy, just paying lip service to democracy and seeking ways to satisfy their greed. However, there were no elements that needed to be reformed in a revolutionary way. [passage omitted]

[Question] Which strata do you expect will support you when you run for the presidency? And why do you think so?

[Kim Chong-pil] I have seldom thought of the question. I will just show what I have to offer to every strata of society. And I am continuing a dialogue with them. I find a wide gap between very young people and myself. This is probably because of my inactivity over the past 7 years. In the late 1970s, they were in elementary or middle school. Since then, I have been off the stage and I have been unilaterally treated as an "unsavory" person. However, I feel they have recently shown interest in me. (After a few moments' thought) If my activities were covered about 1/10 as much as President No's by television, their attitude toward me would notably change. Do you not think so? (laughing) [passage omitted]

[Question] Many people say that if JP [Kim Chong-pil's nickname], a core member of the former ruling camp, runs for the presidency, the DJP will suffer a heavy blow. That side is said to have asked you to restrain yourself from running for president. Is it still asking you to do so?

[Kim Chong-pil] There was such a request. The other side appears to be concerned about my attitude. Also, there are big and small troubles. I hope that they will not. Now that they talk about democracy, they should guarantee an equal opportunity and leave every matter to the people's choice. It is wrong to directly or indirectly use physical force. [passage omitted]

[Question] We think that if you want to run for president, you ought to manifest your economic policy, but we feel that you do not have any clear economic policy. Will you make public your economic policy by availing yourself of this opportunity?

[Kim Chong-pil] You have taken every chance to ask me about Yusin. (laughing) Now you ask me such a question. (He searches for data). The basic tasks are to revitalize the initiatives of business enterprises, concentrate manpower and materials where people have benefited less, and make farmers, fishermen, and workers the middle class. I have already elucidated a 10-year plan for modernizing the rural areas. When the rural areas are ignored, a balanced development cannot be achieved although industry has advanced. [passage omitted]

[Question] How will you unfold your conception if you win the election? If not, what will you do?

[Kim Chong-pil] Only when I win the election can I unfold my career and practise professionalism. If I am not afforded an opportunity, I will not be able to carry into practice my conception even though it is the best. I will do my best to win the election. Even though I fail, I will make efforts to contribute to the nation at the assigned place (opposition party). When an opposition

party exists that is like a wise mother and good wife and that gives the people a sense of relief, good politics can be exercised. [passage omitted]

Police To 'Crack Down' on Rally Violence
SK070100 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters [NPH] yesterday instructed police across the nation to crack down on organized criminal rings using violence at the sites of political rallies these days.

Noting that organized hoodlums have been on the increase since 1986, NPH said the gang members are expanding their scope of activity to politics taking advantage of the recent political fever with the presidential election only one month away.

NPH said that most of the hoodlums have their bases in entertainment places in major cities such as Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Incheon, Kwangju and Mokpo.

NPH told the municipal police in the cities to track down and arrest the organized gang members to prevent them from being mobilized at various political rallies.

For the crackdown, police have reportedly made a list of the organized hoodlums affiliated with 37 criminal rings in eight cities and provinces.

Of them, 17 rings are based in Seoul, the largest number, followed by seven in Pusan, five in Taegu, two in Kwangju and Kapgwon-do, respectively, according to NPH.

Meanwhile, the number of organized hooligans and the crimes they committed have increased markedly since 1986.

According to a survey on employees of such entertainment places as bars and clubs conducted by NPH recently, 31.5 percent of the surveyees experienced gangsters' violence this year, compared with 9.2 percent last year.

On the contrary, the incidence of the violence reports to police has decreased from 21.7 percent last year to only 10.2 percent this year.

According to the NPH survey, 52.3 percent of 550 respondents attributed the low rate of crime reporting to their fear of being revenged by the organized rings, while 36.8 percent of them cited the police inaction and inefficiency as the reason for fewer reports of crimes.

Kim Yong-sam To Visit Kwangju

SK070300 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam said yesterday that he will visit Kwangju city for his election campaign after being officially nominated as the presidential candidate at a national convention Monday.

The RDP presidential hopeful told reporters yesterday that he did not fix the date of the visit to the center of support for his former colleague and archrival Kim Tae-chung.

The RDP president said that he does not expect "an unhappy incident such as occurred in Pusan will happen during my visit to Kwangju."

He was referring to the violence committed by 300 people against the followers of Kim Tae-chung at the Kukje Hotel where he was staying after a Pusan rally.

Then the RDP president rejected the proposal of Kim Tae-chung for a joint stumping tour of major cities including Kwangju by the two Kims.

"I have not thought of a joint stumping tour," said Kim.

As for the prospect for the December election in which one ruling and three opposition candidates are to vie, Kim said, "As the people will determine who is the best choice for putting an end to the existing military rule, votes will concentrate in one candidate."

Then the 59-year-old politician said, "I am sure of winning a majority of the votes."

As for the presidential election date, he said that he will never mind if it is held any time between Dec. 15 and Dec. 20.

RDP president Kim appointed former Air force chief of staff Kim Song-yong as his advisor for national security affairs. He named seven others as advisors.

The retired four-star general will also lead a special advisory council for security affairs to be composed of three retired generals and one major.

The advisory council will be set up in the Research Institute for Korean Affairs, a private supporting group of RDP president Kim.

Student Protests at Several Universities

SK080103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Violent student protests are rearing their head frequently again these days, crippling academic work at some universities despite the fact that the number of participating students is small.

In a violent protest, a police van was severely damaged in a fire caused by incendiary bottles hurled by students demonstrating in front of Yonsei University Friday.

On Friday alone, a total of 37 protests were reported with a combined participation of 10,000 students.

Most violent protests were the ones at Yonsei, Sungk-yunkwan, Sungsil, Chosun and Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

The issues which they are protesting are diverse, ranging from campus problems to the highly politically-charged demand for the inauguration of a neutral cabinet to ensure fair presidential elections due for mid-December.

Some radical students demand formation of the so-called "Constituent Assembly" to establish a regime of the masses, criticizing wholesale four presidential hopefuls for being reactionaries and against the interest of the masses.

Some universities have been forced to suspend classes due to violent protests by students.

Chosun University in Kwangju has not conducted normal classes for more than a month, putting the students in danger of losing credit for the whole academic year because of the failure to meet class day requirements.

Sungsil, University in Seoul announced Friday a recess of class for a week due to violent student protests. Students have been waging a violent struggle, taking issue with the lack of effort by the university authorities to develop the standard of the private university.

Other universities where students staged protests Friday include Kwangwoon Electronic Engineering College and Konguk University. It is suspected that the student protests have been organized by the so-called "Sodaeh-yop," an association of student representatives from universities in Seoul.

Demonstration Near Yonsei

SK081402 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 8 Nov 87

[From the "Today's world" newscast with announcer Sin Eun-kyong]

[Text] [Sin Eun-kyong] Approximately 15,000 students and citizens attended a rally at Yonsei University this morning to demand and realize the pan-national neutral cabinet. After the rally, some of the students staged fierce demonstrations. Reporter Kim Chong-un will report on this.

[Begin Kim report] At today's rally, which was attended by Kim Tae-chung, chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Peace Democratic Party, opposition figures, and students belonging to the National Confederation of University Student Representatives, Kye Hun-che and other figures called for the cooperation between the two Kims and for the people's participation in the signature campaign for the formation of the neutral cabinet.

Before today's rally, approximately 500 students held a rally to carry out the act of smashing the repression of the labor movement at the open field at Yonsei University while other 200 students held a separate rally to form a so-called government of the masses and to recommend Paek Ki-wan as the presidential candidate of the masses.

After the rallies, the students attempted to stage street demonstrations but were impeded by police and pushed back onto the campus. However, some students advanced to Sinchon Square by staging fierce demonstrations and throwing stones and Molotov cocktails at police.

As the students' demonstrations became fierce, police entered the school grounds and dispersed the demonstrating students. In the meantime, students who had advanced to Sinchon Square staged sporadic demonstrations here and there, forming groups of 20 and 30.

The police arraigned some 100 students and residents on the spot and are now investigating them. [end report]

Police Detain 100 After Clash

OW090457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 KYODO—About 100 students and other people were taken into custody by police after they clashed with riot police following an antigovernment rally at Yonsei University here Sunday, police said Monday.

At the rally, attended by about 10,000 supporters, opposition leader Kim Tae-chung called for a neutral caretaker cabinet to supervise a presidential election in December.

Riot police fired tear gas at Kim's supporters after they left the campus and took to the streets chanting, "Kim Tae-Chung for president."

Hundreds of ralliers also clashed with riot police at the university campus, witnesses said.

Exports Decrease as Won Gains on Dollar

SK080138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
8 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] As the won soars against the dollar, domestic enterprises are looking for ways to bolster sagging exports.

Korea's major export powerhouses are studying diverse strategies to overcome lost exports and low profitability resulting from the dollar's plunge, industry sources said yesterday.

The greenback tumbled below 800 won Friday for first time in three and a half years and will likely go down to 780 won by the end of this year.

Hyundai will shift its export emphasis to technology-intensive lines such as automotive and electronics, departing from those items whose shipments are prone to fluctuate with exchange rate changes.

The conglomerate will promote a horizontal division of labor with the Japanese firms on which it heavily depends for parts and components.

Hyundai will energize its overseas branches through frequent conferences seeking a flexible response to the changing international business climate, a company spokesman said yesterday.

Lucky-goldstar's plan is to sign more export contracts in strong currencies such as the Japanese yen and deutsche mark, while promoting won-denominated local transactions, to reduce exchange losses.

The priority long-term plan is to develop export products of high quality, while diversifying markets.

Lucky will raise local content ratios of electric and electronic export items to reduce dependence on Japan and boost its research and development efforts to minimize the price-push factors.

Daewoo has set up an ad hoc committee responsible for working out measures against exchange rate fluctuations.

The company will redirect its exports to Japan, Europe and southeast Asia, and turn to the United States for most of its imports.

The group will urge subsidiaries to step up development of new materials and improve quality control.

To prevent worsening export profitability the company plans to cement cooperative ties with local manufacturers on behalf of which Daewoo conducts export business.

Hanil Synthetic fiber group's long term plan is based on its estimation that the dollar will fall to 780 won by the yearend, to 760 won next June and 740 won by the end of next year.

Like the other conglomerates, Hanil will expand its overseas business networks, particularly those in Japan and Europe to increase its exports to these regions, while striving to develop more high value-added products.

Sunkyong group will strengthen its international marketing, intensify businesses for strong-currency markets and branch out into new business domains to achieve its export goal this year.

The company will switch to petrochemical products as its main export items, develop high-priced items and extend its technological and information supports to small- and medium-sized subcontractors.

Other corporate plans range from increasing unit export prices and swift export negotiations to market diversification and developing high-quality products.

The firms commonly plan in-house research teams to analyze the effects of the won's appreciation on a case-by-case basis, while conducting cost-cutting campaigns on a group level.

Revaluing of Won Discussed

SK072356 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Deputy Premier-economic Planning Minister Chong In-yong said yesterday that Korea faces continuous pressure to revalue the won currency value, considering the growing trade surplus with the United States in particular.

He added that the government has no intention to mend overall economic policies at the present stage, involving reduction of the economic growth rate goal and exports for next year.

Touching on interest rate, the nation's top economic administrator made it clear that the government will not lower interest rates promptly.

Chong said the collapse of the 800 won mark per dollar had been a "matter of time" although it might give a great psychological shock to private enterprises.

The Korean currency fell to below the 800 won mark Friday with 799.6 won per dollar, psychological Maginot line for both the Korean government and enterprises.

"Korean currency will be obliged to appreciate against U.S. dollar continuously in consideration of the weak dollar trend, appreciation margin of Japanese and Taiwanese currencies and the volume of trade surplus with the United States," Chong said.

He explained that it is "irrational" to tell that Korean products lose competitiveness due to "mere" appreciation of the Korean currency.

"The government will operate a tight monetary policy continuously to sharpen the competitive edge in the international market via stabilization of prices," Minister Chong said.

Meanwhile, business circles maintained that the government should review the overall economic policy for next year such as economic growth rate, exports, employment, current account surplus and repayment of external debts.

As a result, the government and industry circles will debate heatedly concerning interest rates, scale of money supply, the market opening schedule, industrial restructuring and the tariff rate policy.

Account Surplus Growth Curbed

SK070236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 7 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to curb the excessive expansion of the current account surplus beginning next year, sources at the Economic Planning Board said Saturday.

The decision was made to ease the strong pressure by the U.S. Government for the acceleration of the won's appreciation. The dollar already broke the 800-won level for the first time in more than 3 years Friday, registering 799.60 won to the dollar.

For that purpose, the government is expected to sharply increase imports from the United States, encourage Korean firms' overseas investments and ease the outflow of foreign currencies.

The dollar broke the 800 won-barrier for the first time in 40 months Friday, plunging to 799.60, apparently affected by the sharp fall of the greenback against major international currencies in the wake of the so-called black Monday maelstrom on global stock markets. The dollar fell 0.1 won again Saturday to 799.50 on the basis of the standard concentration rate.

The government believes that the United States is certain to pressure Korea for the acceleration of the won's appreciation in view of the U.S. dollar's virtual free fall.

To increase imports from the United States, the government is expected to prepare a number of measures, including tariff cuts and the dispatch of large-scale purchasing missions. For the expansion of overseas investments, the government is considering raising the ceiling for foreign currency holdings by overseas branches of Korean firms.

The government also plans to allow more industries to make overseas investments while facilitating the outflow of foreign currencies from the service sector.

As for steps to enhance the competitiveness of Korean firms in the age of a high won, the government is expected to extend taxation benefits and financing for companies heavily dependent on exports and make efforts for technology development and quality improvement.

Korea registered a current account surplus of 4.6 billion dollars last year while the surplus is expected to reach 10 billion dollars this year. The surplus during the first 10 months of this year stood at 8 billion dollars.

Dollar 'Crash' Considered

SK070129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Nov 87 p 6

[By Pae Chol-su]

[Text] Export businesses are being placed on round-the-clock alert, charting countersteps against the U.S. dollar crash on major international money markets.

Yesterday, the greenback at last fell below 800 won, the psychological Maginot line. The actual rate was 799.60 won per dollar, according to the announcement by the Bank of Korea.

The Korean won currency's rise indicates the good tone of Korean economic muscle. More accurately speaking, however, it means "pain amid gain" because the high won value represents on international markets. [sentence as published]

In particular, the go-go rally of the Japanese yen against the dollar can be translated into a corresponding rise in the imports of Japanese products. Japan is the No. 1 import source of the Republic.

Private commentators say: "The three low blessings, including crude oil price plunge are fading out. Instead, three highs—are poised to torment the economy." The three highs are higher wages on the heels of labor disturbances, high domestic interest rates and the higher won.

In turn, three high strategies—higher productivity, higher value-addedness and higher technology—are the cornerstones of the Korean industries' efforts to overcome the trials emerging ahead. Following are industry-by-industry counter steps worked out to minimize the shock of dollar crash:

Korean electronics industries are panting from their efforts to stay their sliding profitability amid the growing pressure to reduce prices due to excessive competition.

Originally, domestic analysts had forecast that the electronics industry could manage to maintain its competitiveness until the dollar fell to 750 won.

However, the emerging trend of a buyers' market and the flare-up in trade protectionism in advanced nations are [remainder of sentence not printed]

Companies are attempting to switch their payments to such strong currencies as the Deutschmark, and Japanese yen.

The big three—Samsung, Goldstar and Daewoo—are spurring programs to operate plants in foreign nations.

At sometime [as published], the industry is intensifying the Koreanization drive to minimize imports from Japan.

Cotton spinning, thanks to gains from the imports of American raw cotton, is still enjoying a business boom.

However, apparel industries are vocally informing everyone that the cost-plus factor during the second half of the year has been estimated at 15-22 percent on average, a result of wage and raw material price hikes. The higher won is sure to add to their problem.

Related industries are known to have asked their foreign buyers to boost payments 30 percent next year. Of course, buyers have shown a negative reaction to the Korean request.

And the industry reports a drop in the rate of signing long-term contracts due to the uncertain prospects.

Automobile assemblers are reluctant to give the go-ahead to drastic facility expansion programs. Originally, makers had mapped out yearly business programs on the basic projection that the dollar value would fall only to 820 won.

In particular, the automotive parts industry is suffering a pronounced decline in profitability.

Assemblers are exploring the possibility of export price hikes, paying attention to Japanese auto companies' moves. Korean assemblers raised their export prices 2 percent in February and May. [sentence as published]

They are certain to hike the domestic market prices to a significant level, cashing in on the rapid motorization of the nation.

The Japanese yen's uprising is cutting the profitability of farming machinery, and construction equipment industries.

Such sectors as food-processing machinery and printing machinery are pinning hopes on expanding their domestic sales in anticipation of a special demand rush in connection with the election season and Olympic Games.

The foreign exchange rate difference loss of the shipbuilding industry is now estimated at 44 billion won this year.

The yen value rise means the lower profitability and weakened competitiveness of the Korean shipbuilding industry.

Especially, mainland China's global market penetration, based on lower wages, is threatening the Korean industry.

Moreover, Japanese companies are luring ship buyers with attractive financing terms.

Domestic industries are moving to pool their capital and technology to form a united front to combat the outside pressure.

They are trying to shorten shipbuilding periods, utilizing various ways and means of productivity enhancement.

Exports account for 80 percent of Korean footwear production, an indication of the sensitivity of the industry to foreign exchange rate fluctuation.

A relief news is that Taiwan, an arch-rival for the Korean footwear industry, has raised its currency higher than Korea has.

The industry is concentrating efforts on the production of high value-added products to survive in global markets.

However, such Southeast Asian nations as Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines are emerging as new footwear exporters, denting Korean market shares.

Business circles insist that the industry's production costs have risen by 20 percent this year.

They are attempting to make the best use of the Olympic business boom expected next year.

The industry is facing export cutbacks. However, steel product exports to Japan are expected to rise due to the weakening competitiveness of the Japanese industry. Ironically, the industries' massive foreign debt, standing at \$1.538 billion at present, is a plus factor for the industry.

The industry, due to the domestic market-oriented characteristics, is little influenced by this higher won value.

Rather, the companies involved are giving attention to the sufficient securement of raw materials to meet the domestic demand in a period marked by an uncertain international business climate.

Reactions to Dollar Decline

SK070855 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 7 (YONHAP)—Alerted by the decline in the U.S. dollar in general and with the exchange rate of the dollar against the won currency falling below 800 won for the first time in more than three years Friday, South Korea's major enterprises are striving to overcome expected downturns in exports and profits.

Experts forecast that the dollar may drop further to 780 won by the end of this year.

Hyundai, the biggest business conglomerate, has decided to shift its major export items to technology-intensive items such as automobiles and electronic goods in an effort to cope with the accelerated appreciation of the won currency against the dollar.

Hyundai intends to reduce its heavy dependence on imports of shipbuilding materials and other parts from Japan, while strengthening the role of Hyundai Japan, its local affiliate in that nation, in order to expand its shipments of electronic products to Japan.

Lucky-Gold Star plans to diversify its overseas markets and produce high-quality goods while also making short-term efforts to obtain letters of credit denominated in strong currencies like the Japanese yen and the West German mark.

As for electric and electronic parts, Lucky-Gold Star's main lines of business, the South Korean concern will end its dependency on Japan by producing more parts itself and by increasing investments in research and development to avoid an increase in the export prices of its products.

Daewoo, which quickly formed a task force to meet the challenge posed by the appreciation of the Korean won, will focus its exports on Japan, Europe and Southeast Asia and will shift its import sources to the United States.

Daewoo will encourage the development of new materials and strengthen quality control to prevent declining profits.

Hanil synthetic fiber, which expects that the dollar will continue to fall and reach the 740-won level by the end of next year, is determined to expand its markets in Japan and Europe by supplementing its overseas branch networks there.

Hanil will also shift letters of credit for exports of its products to those which are denominated in strong currencies while accelerating efforts to develop high value-added products.

Sunkyung will shift the bulk of its export items to heavy and chemical industry products while bolstering its overseas marketing activities, strengthening exports to countries with strong currencies and launching new businesses.

Burma

Army Determined 'To Crush' Karen Rebels

BK081052 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT
8 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Pa-an, Burma, Nov 8 (AFP)—Burmese Government forces are determined to crush the ethnic Karen National Union (KNU) insurgency within the next two years, a senior Army officer has said.

The pledge was made by military intelligence chief Colonel Khin Nyunt to a group of reporters and foreign military attaches at the end of a three-day Army-sponsored trip to this normally-restricted zone, 290 kilometers (180 miles) east of Rangoon.

Col. Khin said KNU forces, estimated to be about 2,600-strong in Karen State, were holed up at only a few strongholds along the Thai-Burmese border spreading into Thailand itself.

He criticized the "narrow point of view" presented by the media in regards to the KNU situation, which he said had been "blown out of context."

"We want you to see for yourselves whether Karen nationals are being deprived of their democratic rights, whether they are being exploited economically or oppressed in any other way by the Burmese chauvinists as the KNU contends," he told reporters Thursday [5 November].

Karen officials who briefed the visitors on the political, economic and social aspects of Karen State pointed out that the KNU represented only 0.35 percent of the 750,000-strong population.

The capital Pa-an is made up of 97 villages of which only four are considered to be under the control of the rebels who have been hard hit since 1984 by the government's anti-insurgency campaign and "scorched earth" tactics, the officials said.

A Western military attache told *Agence France-Presse* that the recent deployment of a newly-formed light infantry division had reinforced Rangoon's military presence here with some 30,000 soldiers pitted against the KNU.

"Even if Karen rebels are not completely eliminated within the two-year period specified, it would be reasonable to say that the KNU threat in the region could be brought down to a manageable level," he added. [passage omitted]

Paper on Karen Insurgents, Refugees

BK061339 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY
in English 2 Nov 87 p 5

[Article by Tun Zaw Htwe: "With Might and Main"]

[Text] A group of Karen Insurgents from KNU [Karen National Union] "No 7 brigade" went to a refugee camp known as Kalekho on the north of Maesot in Thailand during the first week of October last and forced male refugees to join their ranks, it is learnt.

The KNU insurgents visited one hut after another in the camp and rounded up male refugees between the ages of 14 and 40. Some tried to escape and the KNU insurgents chased them and opened fire on some. Some 40 Karen nationals from the camp were seized and they were all tied up like cattle. One of the KNU insurgent leaders said to them, "From this moment you have been recruited into the Karen liberation army. Ask your parents or wives or relatives to send you the food you need." And then they were taken away by force. The Karen nationals thus taken away by force are feeling downhearted and helpless sensing that they will soon be sent into the jaws of death, it is learnt.

The KNU insurgents simultaneously visited two others camps, also named as "Karen refugee camps" and took away male Karen nationals as recruits by force, it is also learnt. Those thus forcibly recruited are divided into two groups—one comprising males of 14 years of age and above and the other comprising only males of 40 years of age and are being given military training at a camp near the border.

As a matter of fact, the people who are at these refugee camps are those who have fled to the other country posing themselves as refugees. It is learnt that there are about 20,000 of them there.

The Tatmadaw has, hand in hand with the local people, launched military operations against the KNU insurgents in the area since 1984 and captured the Methawaw camp of the KNU Karen insurgents. Then, the Tatmadaw columns attacked the Mela, Mawphoke, Wakha, Hpalu and Wawle camps of the KNU insurgents and also blockaded them and the blackmarketing camps and gates forcing the Karen insurgents into a tight corner.

Right from the very beginning the KNU insurgents have been just a group of self-seekers who have never been able to lay down a correct political line but who have adhered to their narrow racial outlooks committing acts of anarchism and who have been engaged in blackmarketeering for their own selfish ends. They have resorted to acts of terrorism and the use of force in trying to win over the people without actually giving heed to the plight of the indigenous people and so the people have gradually come to be disgusted with them. Thus, the KNU insurgents have come to be isolated from the people.

Moreover, significant strides have been made in the people's carrying out the political, economic, social and management tasks under the leadership of the Party Regional Committees and the supervision and guidance of the State/Division People's Council in Karen State, Mon State and Tenasserim Division. At the same time the people of the indigenous groups themselves who are no longer able to bear the evil deeds and atrocities committed by the destructive elements including the KNU insurgents for many years have joined the local people's militia units and anti-insurgent groups and are fighting the insurgents hand in hand with the Tatmadaw. As a result of all these, the KNU insurgents have met with one defeat after another and are now in the process of disintegration.

Thus, the area in which the KNU insurgents can move about has become narrower and narrower and their manpower strength has also decreased from day to day. At present their total strength has been reduced to just a little over 3,400. Their strength has dwindled because many have been killed and many wounded in the attacks launched by the Tatmadaw columns; many have left the KNU and gone into hiding and many others have given themselves up to the Tatmadaw. And now the KNU led by Nga Mya [Bo Mya] is finding it very difficult to find new recruits. That is why Nga Mya has ordered the KNU "No 7 brigade", the KNU's hardcore force, to find new recruits. Hence the rounding up of males from their refugee camps, it is like forcing them to "eat the flesh of the same species."

Since the people and the Tatmadaw are unitedly attacking them in the border areas, thus narrowing down the area in which they can move about, the KNU insurgents have forced the people from some villages along the Dawna Mountain range in the Karen State to move to the areas inside the other country. The KNU insurgents threatened that they would hand down "death sentence" on anybody who refused to comply with their order. Out of fright, many have moved to the other country. Taking advantage of this, many of the KNU insurgents sent members of their families along with these people. Posing themselves as "refugees", they have managed to receive money and provisions from the Christian mission. They also receive "black" money from blackmarketeers from some countries as well as monetary aid given on the pretext of preventing the spread of the menace of narcotic drugs. The KNU insurgents have found that the more there exist such "refugee" camps, the more beneficial it is for them and that is why they are giving trouble to their own nationals even in rounding up new recruits. They spread rumours among the people of the "refugee" camps keeping the people there including the Shan, Kachin and Lahu nationals frightened and subdued. The people there know that the KNU insurgents are rounding up males as recruits to get them to die for them. So, some refugees have even fled into the jungles. The KNU insurgents chase them and kill those who get caught.

On the other hand the KNU insurgents, in collaboration with mercenary-minded foreign correspondents, are

spreading false news as well as stories which they have made up. The false news they have spread is that KNU leader Nga Mya is on a visit to the western countries to ask for help, that they have even begun receiving monetary aids and weapons and that they did not suffer when some currency notes ceased to be legal tender because they had, in advance, exchanged the currency notes they had. The truth is that since the KNU insurgents have prolonged their evil existence by monopolising the black-market trade, the cessation of some currency notes to be legal tender is a great blow to them. The KNU insurgents put these currency notes in 40 big plastic bags, put them in a 'Dyna' car and took them away at Paya Thonzu in the border area. How big a blow it was to them could be seen from the fact that the blackmarketeers along the border areas including the KNU insurgents had in their hands U.S. dollars 120 million worth of the currency notes which have ceased to be legal tender. Now they have little chance of prolonging their evil existence.

Furthermore, since the other country has prevented the KNU insurgents from smuggling from Burma, they are faced with more economic hardships. Their smuggling of minerals has also got disrupted and almost stopped owing to the operations launched by the Tatmadaw. On the whole, it is clear that the KNU insurgents led by Nga Mya are both militarily and economically disintegrating and are now like "a mad man surrounded by fire on all sides".

The KNU Karen insurgents who have taken refuge in the border areas for their evil existence have no navy, no air force and no artillery. They have to buy arms and ammunition and even uniforms from the black market outside. However modern the weapons the KNU insurgents use, they have limitations. Our Tatmadaw has no problem at all in getting new recruits for its Army, Navy and the Air Force to carry out national defence duties because we practise the system of having young people join it out of their own free will. We always have enough strength. We also have no difficulty in arming ourselves because the arms and ammunition, uniforms and other military equipment we need are produced in our own country by the State.

In short, our Tatmadaw has not only enough manpower but also good and noble traditions and military and combat skills which we utilize with might and main. Since the members of the Tatmadaw are the beloved offsprings of the people, ours is a Tatmadaw that has its might, its pride, its prestige as well as being always one with the people.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore Malaysia

Foreign Ministry Investigating Piracy Report
*BK071015 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is investigating a report that two Malaysians were killed and four others kidnapped by pirates in Philippine waters off Sabah 2 days ago.

Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar said today investigations were being conducted by the Malaysian Embassy in the Philippines. He was commenting on press reports that the Philippine military had ordered full investigation into the reported killing and kidnapping, which allegedly had the help of two policemen.

Joint Commerce Body Set Up With Pakistan
BK070700 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Malaysia and Pakistan have set up a Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry Committee to enhance trade between the private sectors of both countries. The minister of trade and industry, Datuk Paduka Rafidah Aziz, says the committee will serve as a machinery where importers can identify more goods that can be imported from Pakistan to help redress its trade deficits with Malaysia.

Speaking to newsmen after meeting Pakistan's industry minister, Shujat Hussain, yesterday, she said Pakistani firms on their part should manufacture and export items catering to Malaysia's needs in terms of price and quality.

Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo Ends Visit
BK070838 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The government will send a first ever official trade mission to Pakistan sometime in March next year. The delegation, which will comprise mainly representatives from the business sector, is expected to be led by the deputy minister of trade and industry, Datuk Kok Wee Kiat. This was announced today by the minister of trade and industry, Datuk Paduka Rafidah Aziz, at a luncheon hosted by her in honor of the prime minister of Pakistan, Mr Mohamed Khan Junejo in Kuala Lumpur. She also urged Pakistani businessmen to participate actively in trade exhibitions in Malaysia to promote their goods to Malaysia.

In addressing the luncheon, the Pakistani prime minister urged businessmen in both countries to set up joint ventures in either Pakistan or Malaysia.

Mr Junejo and his entourage left for home this afternoon. He was seen off at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

Maritime Commission Set Up With USSR
BK070731 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] A joint commission on maritime transport between Malaysia and the Soviet Union is expected to be set up by early next year. The Soviet first deputy minister, merchant marine, Mr Tikhonov, says the move is provided for in an agreement signed during Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's visit to the Soviet Union in July.

Mr Tikhonov, who is on a week-long visit to Malaysia, had yesterday exchanged drafts on the role and procedures of the commission with Transport Minister Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik. The joint commission's major objective is to resolve problems relating to cooperation in maritime transportation between the two countries.

Aeroflot Given Permission for Special Flight
BK061431 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1411 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Soviet airline, Aeroflot, has received the green light to operate a special chartered flight service to Malaysia next month.

Transport Minister Dr Ling Liong Sik said Friday the matter was recently approved by the ministry under its "open sky" policy for special chartered flights as part of efforts to boost the country's tourist industry.

Speaking to reporters after receiving Soviet First Deputy Minister (merchant marine) V.I. Tikhonov at his office here, he said foreign airlines could run special chartered flights into the country whenever there was demand for such services from the tourist sector.

Landing facilities for such flights were available at the airports here and also at several other points in the country.

He also hoped more Malaysian vessels would be involved in transporting cargo between the country and the Soviet Union following the signing of a shipping agreement between both countries in Moscow in July.

He said both countries had also agreed on a joint ocean liner service to step up participation of vessels from Malaysia and the Soviet Union in transporting cargo on a bilateral basis.

Official on Revoking Publishing Permits
BK081219 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1153 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 8 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysian Government revoked the publishing permits of three newspapers because they carried reports that can create racial unrest, Deputy Home Minister Megat Junid Megat Ayub said Sunday.

He said one of the papers (*The Star*, *Sin Chew Jit Poh* and *Watan*) had known its permit would be withdrawn and had in its last issue on Oct 28 purposely printed photographs of 14 politicians and individuals of only one race from among those detained under the Internal Security Act [ISA] swoops that started on Oct 27.

The paper knew very well that the scores of people held under the ISA were from all communities, he told reporters after attending a security briefing in Alor Setar, about 480 km north of here.

Megat Junid said the paper intended to give the impression that the Malaysian Government was oppressing the non-Malays. This is an unjustified and extreme act, he added.

He reiterated that the cancellation of the printing permits and the arrests of 93 people so far under the ISA were to safeguard the security of the people and the country.

The police do not act hastily. Each of the people detained had or is suspected to have committed an offence, he said.

Megat Junid said the Home Ministry issued the KDN (publishing permit) to newspapers with the hope the mass media would put out accurate reports and lead their readers to the truth.

The government does not want the papers to flatter it, but expect them at least to report things that actually happened, he said.

He said that in these trying times, it was not necessary to warn a newspaper in advance before revoking its publishing permit, if the government had reason to believe the paper concerned constituted a threat to national security.

On the current state of national security in the country, he said the situation was calm following the detentions.

Success Against Communist Remnants Reported
BK061451 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay
1230 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The security forces have succeeded in checking the threat from communist terrorist remnants and their supporters in western Pahang. A recent operation code-named ("Bakti Indra") succeeded in destroying most of the communist hideouts and food supplies.

The commander of the Southeast Brigade of Forest Police unit, (A. Navaratnam), said today that the success of the security forces was attributed to the public's cooperation. He hoped that such cooperation could be stepped up further in the future. The security forces believe that communist remnants are still active in a number of areas such as Raub, Lipis, and along the Pahang-Selangor border.

He was speaking at a meeting of Army officials in Kuantan.

VOMD Greetings on Prophet's Birthday

BK070220 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy
in Malay 1215 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Greetings from the Central Committee of the Islamic Brotherhood Party of Malaya—Paperi—on the occasion of the Prophet Mohamed's birthday: "Spread the Islamic Patriotic Movement and End the Iron-Handed Rule of the Barisan Nasional"]

[Excerpts] Peace be upon you. Honorable Muslim brothers and sisters: On the occasion of Prophet Mohamed's birthday, 12th of Rabi-ul-awal 1408 Hegira [4 November 1987], all members of the Paperi Central Committee, together with all Muslims everywhere celebrate this auspicious day with full honor and gratitude. On the Prophet Mohamed's birthday, we should also aim to emulate the good example set by him. Devout Muslims certainly recall again the noble struggle of Prophet Mohamed in spreading Islam and all his wise policies. The wise examples set by Prophet Mohamed have served to inspire and promote unity among us in our present struggle with other patriotic and democratic forces in spreading the Islamic spirit of patriotic movement to uphold the teachings of Islam, to end the iron-handed rule of the Barisan Nasional government, to liberate Muslims and other races in the country from oppression and suffering, to eradicate poverty and all social discrimination. Prophet Mohamed's birthday anniversary should serve as a fresh reminder for us to emulate his recommendable policies. [passage omitted]

Honorable Muslim brothers and sisters! In conjunction with the commemoration of Prophet Mohamed's birthday, first, let us take a look at the situation in our country. Although we achieved independence 30 years ago, under the rule of alliance, and later on the Barisan Nasional with the UMNO [United Malays National Organization]-led clique at its core, currently the Mahathir clique, Muslims and other communities in our country continue to suffer. The most cruel oppression was the tragedy at Kampung Memali, Baling. Actually, the Mahathir clique is not only opposed by the people who support justice and the opposition parties, it is also opposed by the opponent groups in Barisan Nasional, particularly in UMNO itself. The case of 12 UMNO members requesting a court order declaring the UMNO general assembly on 24 April as null and void is still threatening and haunting the Mahathir clique. The Judiciary Board that honors justice is also opposed to Mahathir's ill practices. The court has accepted application from Aliran [Social Reform Movement] and ordered the cancellation of the Home Affairs Ministry decision refusing a permit to Aliran to publish a magazine in Malay. Apart from that the court also issued an order prohibiting the government from giving a highway construction contract to the UMNO-owned United Engineers Company. Such things caused irritation to Mahathir. [passage omitted]

Second, Mahathir, who is also the minister of justice, misinterpreted the good intentions of the judiciary members who called for a revision of the Constitution. Mahathir's ill-intentioned move was to provoke the bad feelings among the various races so that there will be tension among them, thus, if the request was granted, it would limit the government's power to violate the laws. Therefore it is not surprising that Mahathir, who is power-crazy, once tried to seize power from the paramount ruler and the sultans, now condemns the judiciary members. Currently, he wants to use the constitutional issue to cause racial tension in the country. The Muslims should be aware of this.

Third, the people are opposed to Mahathir's cruelty to Muslims. One such example was the demolition of a mosque built by Kedah PAS [Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party]. Apart from that there were incidents where five mosques in the Pahang State being razed by fire before and after the commemoration of national day anniversary. In the beginning, the Mahathir clique claimed that it was the work of the opposition, antigovernment, and antireligious groups, thus aiming at defaming the opposition parties. However, his scheme was unfavorable to him. The lie that he spread caused stock prices at the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange to drop drastically by 50 percent on 2 September [date as heard]. Due to this, he is forced to change the situation by saying that there is no evidence showing that the burning of the mosques is politically related or an antireligious act. Once again this reveals Mahathir clique's bad character and it is difficult to place confidence in their leadership.

Fourth, Mahathir, who is well-known for being power-crazy, insincere, and cliquish, strengthens his position by appointing his trusted associates and relatives to important government posts. Obviously, his brother-in-law Hashim Mohamed Ali, has been appointed as Malaysia's Armed Forces chief replacing Ghazali Che Mat who retired in the beginning of October. But can his position be guaranteed by his mean acts?

Honorable Muslim brothers and sisters! Commemorating the Prophet's birthday, let us implement a command which says that we must counter disloyalty with hands, tongues, and hearts (?as faithfully as possible). The Muslims in our country should develop the spirit of Islamic patriotism to counter the Mahathir clique's disloyalty, not only with hearts, but also more importantly with tongues and hands. Let Muslims who uphold justice march by organizing public rallies, lectures, and house-to-house campaigns, distributing pamphlets, and so on! Muslims who are oppressed and persecuted by the Mahathir clique, unite and unite with other patriotic and democratic circles to destroy the iron-handed rule of the disloyal Mahathir clique and expose all its disloyal acts! Even though the path of the struggle is still a long way to go and will encounter difficulties, the devout Muslims will consistently emulate Prophet Mohamed's spirit. [passage omitted]

The Muslims are launching a struggle against tyranny in accordance with the Prophet's recommendations. Our efforts will definitely succeed since they are justified by Almighty God.

And peace be upon you.

[Signed] Paperi Central Committee

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew Holds Talk With Manglapus
BK061146 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The visiting Philippines foreign secretary, Mr Raul Manglapus, today called on Mr Lee Kuan Yew at the Istana [Palace]. Mr Manglapus made a call on Mr Goh Chok Tong, the first deputy prime minister and minister for defense, at the Defense Ministry.

Speaking to reporters later, Mr Manglapus described the talks with Mr Lee as extremely cordial. He said the prime minister expressed a deep interest in the Philippines and the problems caused by its experiences over the past year. Mr Manglapus also said that Mr Lee also showed a lot of interest in the success of the Aquino government, expressing at the same time the view that President Aquino was proving herself very capable.

With regard to the future of American bases in the Philippines, Mr Manglapus confirmed that his country would be seeking the views of the other ASEAN members. He said the presence of foreign troops in the region had been taken into consideration when the founding declaration for ASEAN was made in 1967. However, circumstances had since changed. There was now the question of the balance of power that has emerged between the superpowers in the region. He said it was timely to have a fresh look at the matter now.

Mr Manglapus is here on a 3-day visit as part of a tour to meet his ASEAN counterparts and establish working relations with them.

Manglapus Ends Visit
BK071449 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, has told his Philippines counterpart, Mr Raul Manglapus, that Singapore looks forward to next month's ASEAN summit in Manila to be held as planned. A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement said Mr Dhanabalan and Mr Manglapus had reviewed the preparations for the summit. They agreed that the security authorities of Singapore and the Philippines should work closely together.

Mr Manglapus left for home this morning after a 3-day visit. Speaking to reporters before his departure, Mr Manglapus said he would inform President Aquino of the positive assurances he received with regard to the attendance of Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand.

The Philippine foreign secretary will be visiting Indonesia and Brunei in the middle of this month.

Cambodia

Anniversary of October Revolution Marked

BK070757 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The national committee for organizing national and international festivals in cooperation with the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee organized a grand meeting to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Socialist Revolution at the Olympic National Stadium in Phnom Penh on the morning of 7 November.

In the meeting Presidium were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the PRK Council of State, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh provisional party committee; Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense; Mrs Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; and Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia. Also attending the meeting as guests of honor were the diplomatic corps, embassy representatives, charge d'affaires, and foreign guests from friendly socialist countries designated to Cambodia, as well as the leading officials of various party and state institutions and mass organizations; cadres, personnel, and workers from various central ministries and offices; representatives of the KPRAF and people's security forces; and about 5,000 monks, ethnic nationalities, and Phnom Penh residents.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Chea Soth noted the significance of the Great October Revolution, which permanently eradicated all forms of oppressive systems and built a fine and just society—that is, a socialist society—thus shedding a bright light for the people in the Indochinese peninsula and the five continents to learn

from the Great Russian October Socialist Revolution in following the correct lines of Marxism and Leninism as the beacon in efforts to defend and build the fatherland toward socialism.

The comrade added that the Cambodian party, government, and people are proud and greatly encouraged that following the victory on 7 January 1979, the Cambodian revolution has followed the line of the October Revolution, restored the proletarian internationalist solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, and maintained the common cause and goal of the October Revolution and of peace with the Soviet Union as the bulwark.

In his reply, Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov noted the continuous development in all fields made by the Soviet Union, its current economic restructuring, and its foreign policy to seek peace for mankind in the world. The comrade recalled the all-around assistance given by the Soviet Union, materially and morally, for the cause of the Cambodian revolution; the cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Cambodia and the Soviet Union; and particularly, the Soviet Union's support for the PRK's statement on national reconciliation policy and the political solution to the Cambodian problem—a positive contribution to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

The meeting proceeded in a joyous and most intimate atmosphere of fraternal revolutionary solidarity.

Chea Soth Addresses Meeting

BK080741 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 7—A 5,000-strong meeting was held here this morning at the national stadium to commemorate the 70th Great October Russian Socialist Revolution.

Present at the meeting were, among others, Say Phuthang, Politburo member and president of the Control Commission of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; Bou Thang and Chea Soth, Politburo members and vice-premiers; Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defence.

Y.I. Razdukhov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union; and members of the diplomatic corps here were also present.

Vice-Premier Chea Soth, in his commemorative speech, recalled the historic significance of the October Revolution, its impact on the struggle of the peoples all over the world, the achievements of the Soviet people during the past 70 years, particularly in the reform since the 27th C.P.S.U Congress.

"Motivated by the noble sense of responsibility vis-a-vis the human destiny" he said, "the communist parties, the socialist and peace-loving forces with the Soviet Union as bastion, have come out not only to defend socialism and promote international economic cooperation but also to thwart the danger of a nuclear war and always safeguard the world civilization.

The government and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, together with the progressive states the world over, wholeheartedly support all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at getting rid of nuclear war, maintaining the world security and defending peace, which are compatible with the aspiration of humanity.

We firmly support Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's 28 July 1986 declaration at Vladivostok with a view to consolidating peace, security and cooperation among countries in Asia and the Pacific, the New Delhi Declaration, the proposal of Mongolia and other initiatives aimed at making Asia a zone of peace, security, friendship and cooperation.

We are convinced that all the regional issues will be settled by peaceful means.

The speaker also recalled the heroic struggle of the three Indochinese peoples and their historic victories over the colonialists, which, he said, were the fruition from the great October Revolution. He hailed the positive changes in Kampuchea over the past nearly nine years.

As stated in the successive statements of the foreign ministers' conferences of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and in other construction [as received] proposals and initiatives, continued Chea Soth, the three Indochinese countries have no other wish than to live in peace, cooperation and to establish good neighbourly relations with other countries to normalize relations with China and other countries in the region.

In conformity with the world general trend and the evolution of the situation around Kampuchea and in Southeast Asia, the PRK, the SRV and the LPDR have come out in favour of the July 29 agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City between representatives of the two groups of countries of Indochina and ASEAN, aimed at settling the Kampuchean problem and that of Southeast Asia by peaceful means. To break the eight-year-old stalemate over the Kampuchean issue and search for a durable peace and stability in Kampuchea as well as in Southeast Asia so as to contribute to the cause of the world peace, the PRK has shown its high sense of

responsibility and good will through issuing the national reconciliation policy on August 27, 1987, and statements on September 28 and October 8, 1987.

However, the criminal clique of Pol Pot and other blood-thirsty reactionaries as well as their Chinese boss, the United States and a certain number of ASEAN countries have not yet renounced their sinister design to undermine the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, seeking ways and means to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and to block the settlement of the Kampuchean problem by the Kampuchean sides themselves.

We reject the erroneous U.N. resolutions which continue to serve the interest of one side. We are convinced that the Kampuchean revolution will continue to advance forward even if there is a solution to the Kampuchean problem or not and even if the other side participates in the settlement of the Kampuchean problem or not. [sentence as received] We continue to redouble our vigilance to ensure the national unity and international unity, particularly the alliance between the three Indochinese countries, and to promote the solidarity and effective cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." Chea soth continued:

"The party, the government and the people of Kampuchea note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR have constantly been promoted. The recent summit meeting between leaders of the two countries, Heng Samrin and Mikhail Gorbachev, and the participation of the Kampuchean high-level party and state delegation led by Heng Samrin to the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow are a vivid manifestation and served as the basis for the consolidation of those relations".

Chea Soth sincerely thanked the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces the world over for the support and assistance to Kampuchea, as well as their contributions to the quest for a settlement of the Kampuchean problem and other issues in the region.

In his speech Soviet Ambassador Y.I. Razdukhov highlighted the all-sided achievements recorded by his people during the past 70 years as well as the efforts of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace. He said "Now, one can note with particular satisfaction that the encouraging signs and the possibility of settling the situation around Kampuchea have appeared. The Soviet Union fully supports the statements of the P.R.K Government on the national reconciliation policy and on the political solution to the Kampuchean issue. We consider those documents the development of a policy of peace of the P.R.K. which has, together with the Socialist Republic of

Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, struggled for the correct solution to the Kampuchean problem, for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The constructive initiatives of the Kampuchean Government constitute a great contribution to the common struggle of the peace-loving forces for the liquidation of the regional conflicts. The Soviet people are convinced that the Kampuchean problem will be solved by the Kampucheans themselves without outside interference".

The Soviet diplomat continued:

"During the years of the P.R.K. existence, the friendship and cooperation in all fields between our two countries have been strengthened and broadened.

We note with great satisfaction that the Kampuchea-U.S.S.R. cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical domains has unceasingly developed.

The Soviet people, promoting their friendship with the Kampuchean people, and loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and socialist proletarian internationalism and to the idea of fraternal solidarity, will continue to help the Kampuchean people build a new life.

Soviet Leaders Greeted

BK080708 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 7—Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has extended warmest greeting to Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and Avgust Eduardovich Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, on the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Socialist Revolution (Nov. 7).

In his message, Chairman Chea Sim said: "During the past 70 years the Soviet people, under the correct and wise leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have gained tremendous achievements in all fields, thus advancing their country towards communism.

"The Great October Revolution has brought about happiness and freedom to the Soviet people, and opened a new era in which the revolutionary movements and the progressive and peace-loving peoples over the world have risen up in their struggle against fascism, imperialism and feudalism.

"I highly value the ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries and two peoples, particularly between our two legislative organizations, thus contributing to the cause of peace and social progress for mankind in the world".

The Kampuchean leader wished the Soviet people new and greater successes in executing the resolutions put forth by the 27th Congress of the C.P.S.U.

On the same occasion, Kampuchean Defence Minister Koy Buntha has sent warm greetings to his Soviet counterpart, Dmitriy Yazov.

Greetings Sent to Yazov

BK071515 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the fraternal Soviet people's Great October Socialist Revolution, Comrade Koy Buntha, PRK minister of national defense, has sent a greetings message to Comrade General Dmitriy Yazov, USSR minister of national defense. The message notes:

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], on behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to extend most sincere and warmest greetings and best wishes for good health and success in all missions to you and to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal Soviet Army and Navy.

The GOSR of 1917 has ushered in a new era of struggle to liberate nations and peoples from the domination yoke of imperialism, capitalism, and feudalism, and to build socialism and communism in the world.

Over the past 70 years under the beacon of the GOSR, the Soviet Union has been achieving rapid development in all fields and has spread the ray of the proletarian revolution to many oppressed peoples in the world, thus encouraging them to rise up and struggle to liberate their nations and class and to build their countries toward socialism.

Under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet Army and people have ceaselessly expanded their role as a modern and powerful army which serves as the firmest prop of the great socialist community in resolutely opposing all aggressive policies and the policy to increase world destructive weapons pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their allies and which fights dauntlessly for the cause of socialism and world peace.

Cadres and combatants of the KPRAF are very proud of and warmly welcome the great achievements made by the Soviet people and army. We warmly support the famous peace initiatives and the initiative for seeking peaceful political solution proposed recently by Comrade CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev.

Following the line of the GOSR, the Cambodian armed forces and people under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP have strived to surmount all obstacles and scored great victories in the cause of defending and building the beloved Angkor land.

These victories are attributable to the wholehearted assistance given us materially and morally by the fraternal Soviet party and people.

We would like to express our profound thanks for this, and we are totally confident that all the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two peoples and armies of Cambodia and the Soviet Union will develop ceaselessly in our common goal and ideal of defending and building our socialist fatherlands and in contribution to defending peace in the region and the world.

Once again, we wish you and cadres and combatants of the Soviet Army and Navy good health, powerful strength, and success in implementing the resolutions put forth by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Please, Comrade Minister, accept my most sincere salutations.

Interview With Soviet Envoy

*BK070916 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Interview with Soviet Ambassador to Cambodia Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov by station correspondent to mark October Revolution anniversary; date of interview not given—recorded with superimposed Cambodian translation]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Razdukhov] Along with Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union has contributed to the revival of the fine Angkor fatherland. Our country has provided to Cambodia important assistance in training national cadres and specialists in various fields.

About 3,000 Cambodian youths are currently studying in higher education establishments, specialized schools, and vocational schools in the Soviet Union.

In Cambodia, we have worked together to restore rubber plantations, to increase rubber production, and to modernize airports, various ports, radio stations, and a number of structures. We have actively cooperated in industry, transportation, agriculture, building, communications, public health, education, and sports.

The relay station of the Intersputnik network built in Phnom Penh, a gift of the Soviet Union to Cambodia, will start its service this summer. It has moved the Cambodian people closer to the Soviet people and those of other socialist countries.

Faithful to the firm Marxist-Leninist principles and with proletarian internationalist spirit, the Soviet Union will continue to provide further aid and assistance to the Cambodian people in building a new life and in strengthening the Soviet-Cambodian unseparable friendship and multiform cooperation. We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Cambodian people happiness, peace, and prosperity.

Editorial Hails Anniversary

*BK070745 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0220 GMT
6 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Nov (SPK)—The triumph of the October Revolution marked a turning point in the history of world revolution and opened a new era—that of socialism—affirms the Cambodian paper *Pracheachon* in its editorial devoted to the event's 70th anniversary.

The paper notes that experiences acquired by the Soviet Union in the past decades represent a source of encouragement for people the world over in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

After praising achievements in the Soviet Union in the past few decades, the paper stresses that the CPSU's 27th Congress paved the way for an objective, critical approach to the social situation in order to assess the spirit and lessons of the October Revolution and to effect profound changes in Soviet society.

In the spirit of the October Revolution and with a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of all mankind, the paper affirms, the Soviet Union has put forward a number of peace initiatives and made great efforts to reduce nuclear weapons, thus responding to the aspirations of people struggling for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress in the world.

On relations between the two countries, the paper says that the Soviet Union has supported and continues to support the PRK, particularly its national reconciliation policy aimed at breaking the deadlock on the Cambodian problem and that of peace and stability in the region that has dragged on for almost 9 years. The paper highly appreciates the friendship, solidarity, and multidimensional cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union that are being constantly strengthened everyday. The participation of General Secretary Heng Samrin at the October Revolution anniversary celebrations, the paper says, is a vivid representation of this. The Cambodian people pledge to do their best to consolidate these relations, an important factor for success in building socialism in Cambodia. At the same time, they express their profound thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for their assistance to the Cambodian revolution.

Indonesia

Suharto Receives SRV Culture Minister

BK080846 Jakarta International Service in English
0800 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Vietnamese Minister of Culture Tran Van Pac said in Jakarta yesterday that the visit of his country's cultural troupe to Indonesia was a voice of peace not only in this country but also in the Southeast Asian region. Speaking to the press following a call on President Suharto, the Vietnamese minister said that President Suharto also shared the views that the Indonesian-Vietnamese sound relations so far was a contribution for a peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Leading a 31-member cultural troupe, the minister was on a 1-week visit since October 31st.

During his talks with his Indonesian counterpart Minister Fuad Hasan, Minister Tran Van Pac discussed the possibility of increased exchange of visits between the two countries' cultural troupes. At present a plan of sending an Indonesian cultural troupe is being discussed, he added.

Further Report

BK070632 Hong Kong AFP in English 0601 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 7 (AFP)—Indonesia and Vietnam have agreed to promote cultural cooperation by exchanging visits of artists from the two countries, Vietnamese Culture Minister Tran Van Pac said here Saturday.

Mr. Tran, who is accompanying a delegation of Vietnamese singers, musicians and dancers performing here in the past week, said after meeting President Suharto that such cultural visits would contribute to "peace and stability" in the region.

This view was shared by President Suharto, he told reporters, adding that Indonesia has agreed to send its own cultural delegation to Vietnam in the future.

This was the first visit in nearly 30 years by a Vietnamese troupe of artists to Indonesia, which according to Western diplomats has the closest ties with Hanoi among non-communist Southeast Asian nations.

Mr. Tran said he delivered a "sealed" personal letter from Vietnam's prime minister to the Indonesian leader.

Vietnamese Economic Planning Minister Vo Van Kiet is scheduled to make a five-day visit to Indonesia starting on November 16 for talks on possible economic cooperation, officials here said.

BRIEFS

New Media Director General

Information Minister Harmoko installed Alex Leo Zulkarnaen as new director general of radio, television, and film, replacing Subrata, at a ceremony in Jakarta on 9 November. The minister also installed two other first-echelon officials, namely ministerial staff in charge of press and public opinion, Subrata, and ministerial staff in charge of sociocultural, women, and younger generation affairs, Halimi. [Summary] *[Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 9 Nov 87 BK]*

Laos

Nouhak Phoumsavan Receives Thai Ambassador

BK061141 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 6 (KPL)—Nouhak Phoumsavan, acting-president of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, received here on November 5 outgoing Thai Ambassador Chaiya Chindawong, who is ending his two-year term of office in Laos.

On this occasion, Nouhak Phoumsavan spoke of the relations between the Lao PDR and the Kingdom of Thailand in the spirit of the joint communique signed by the two governments in 1979.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives CSSR Delegation

BK061040 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 6 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Lao PDR, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, received here yesterday a Czechoslovak delegation of legal and juridical affairs led by Jan Pjescak, minister of justice.

In their talk, Phoumi Vongvichit, and Jan Pjescak briefed each other on the legal and juridical work in their respective countries.

Jiri Myslivecek, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Laos was also on hand.

October Revolution Activities Continue

Vientiane Holds Rally

BK071414 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 7 (KPL)—A 30-thousand-strong rally and parade was solemnly held here today in honour of the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution.

Present on the presidium of the rally were Politburo Members of the LPRP CC Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, General Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, Sisavat Keobounphan, Saman Vinga-ket, Maichantan Sengmani, Oudom Khatti-nga, Choum-mali Sai-gnakon, and secretaries of the party Central Committee.

Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Laos, and V.P. Maslin, chairman of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association [SLFA], vice-chairman of the Soviet Fund for Peace, and head of a delegation of the SLFA coming to attend the celebration of the 70th October Revolution anniversary in Laos, were also present on the presidium.

Members and alternate members of the LPRP CC, ministers deputy-ministers, diplomats, envoys and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also on hand on this occasion.

The rally was officially opened by the rendition of the Internationale and the Lao anthem and followed by Sisavat Keobounphan's opening speech.

Referring to the significance of the October Revolution, S. Keobounphan said that the October Revolution is of great importance not only to the Soviet people, but also to the Lao and other peoples all over the world, who struggle for national independence, peace, democracy, social progress and socialism. Therefore, since early this year the Lao people have carried out various forms of activities to mark that day and actively emulated with one another to obtain achievements in the materialization of the resolution of the 4th party congress, he said.

Phoumi Vongvichit then delivered his speech in which he pointed out the profound meaning of the great October revolution and remarkable achievements scored by the Soviet people in the past 70 years, as well as the Soviet Union's peace policy and assistance to Laos in the past years and Laos' full support to the Soviet policy in the struggle for peace, international security, and disarmament

In his speech Yuriy Mikheyev expressed thanks to Phoumi Vongvichit for his welcoming speech and highly appreciated the celebration of the 70th October Revolution anniversary in Laos.

After pointing out the significance of the October Revolution, Yuriy Mikheyev spoke of the restructuring in the Soviet Union saying that it was aimed at effectively promoting socioeconomic development in the country.

Touching on the Soviet policy toward Asia and the Pacific, the ambassador said that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries were striving for consolidating

the situation in Asia and the Pacific on the basis of M. Gorbachev's speech aimed at turning Asia into a region of peace, stability, good-neighborliness and mutual cooperation.

Concerning Soviet-Lao cooperation, Yuriy Mikheyev said that the comprehensive cooperation and relations between the two countries in political, economic and sociocultural domains have been further consolidated with each passing day. He emphasized that the relations of friendship between the two countries are firm and urgent factors for social progress and that the Soviet Union would continue to help Laos in all fields, particularly in the development of the national economy, science, and culture and in the training of cadres and specialists.

After the closing speech made by Sisavat Keobounphan, a parade took place with the participation of large numbers of representatives of mass organizations from ministries and state institutions. They marched past the presidium, waving miniature flags and flowers to those on the presidium and shouting slogans welcoming the 70th October Revolution anniversary.

Phoumi Vongvichit Speech

BK071315 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT
7 Nov 87

["Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politbureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, acting president of Lao PDR, vice-chairman of Council of Ministers, president of Lao Front for National Construction, and president of the State Committee for Celebration of 70th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution, at a meeting held here on November 7, 1987"—KPL headline]

[Text] [Dateline as received] Respected venerables,

Members of the Presidium,

All diplomatic envoys and guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Today we are getting together here in order to celebrate, with the Lao people of all ethnic groups throughout the country and with the Soviet people and all progressive people in the world, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, which is a great festival and a most important event in mankind's history. On this glorious occasion I would like, on behalf of the LPRP CC, the People's Supreme Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the entire Lao people, to express my warmest congratulations and sincere brotherly greetings to the party, government and all the heroic people of the Soviet Union.

Ladies and gentlemen,

V.I. Lenin, a great theorist and revolutionary, developed Marxism in new historical conditions. He studied and analyzed new events in the capitalist society during the stage of imperialism, and worked out the principle of unstable economic and political development. On the basis of this principle, he came to a final analysis that the socialist revolution will not erupt and succeed in all countries at the same time, but it will erupt and succeed in a country or in some countries which constitute a weak link of the imperialist chain.

Basing himself on the above-mentioned principle, and through a deep analysis of the situation in Russia during the first world war, Lenin drew a conclusion that Russia was the weakest link of the imperialist chain, where hunger was spreading from the towns to the countryside, the working class and working people were harshly exploited day by day, the class contradictions became the most acute, and the masses demanded the toppling of the Czar regime... [ellipses as received]

The Bolshevik Party, which was created by Lenin at the beginning of the 20th century, trained and tempered through the trials of the class struggle, grew up quickly and creatively led the proletariat in their struggle. When the conditions for revolution became ripe under the leadership of Lenin, all revolutionaries and progressive masses stood up with arms in hands for the overthrowing of the tsar regime and made the revolution a success.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In the 20th century, there have been many events and successes in various fields of social life. But none of these events and successes can be comparable to the triumph of the Great October Revolution, either in their significance or in their deep influence to the destiny of mankind. About the significance of the Great October Revolution and the destiny of the people, V.I. Lenin said: "The Great October Revolution has pointed to the path to socialism," it opened up a new era in the history of the world—the era of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism, the era of national liberation and of the abolition of the colonialist system, the era of struggle of the progressive forces against imperialism and its policy of aggression and exploitation for peace, sovereignty and social progress.

The triumph of the Great October Revolution led to the establishment of the first worker-peasant state in the world, in which the transformation of economic, political and social relations has been deeply and successfully carried out, thus changing the ideology and conception of mankind. Since then, the socialist idea has become a stable and unchangeable basis of historical reality. We have come to realize that the older the anniversary of the Great October Revolution gets the deeper influence it will have to the world revolution and transformation. Referring to the victory of the October Revolution, President Ho Chi Minh said: "Like the bright sun, the

October Revolution shines throughout the five continents, and encourages millions of people in the world. There has been no other revolution of such great and profound significance in world history."

Dear comrades and friends,

Seventy full years have passed since the victory of the October Revolution and this is a short period of time in the history of a nation, but the Soviet people have overcome many challenges and scored tremendous victories.

After the victory of the revolution, on the way of reforming and building a new society, the Soviet people faced great difficulties, i.e. the consequences of the civil war, the blockade and interference by capitalist imperialism. In such difficult situations, by developing the heroic tradition of the October Revolution, the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU led by V.I. Lenin smashed the war and foiled all enemies' schemes of threatening and blockading, and went on with their social reform and socialist construction. And socialist construction was basically completed in the Soviet Union by the year 1936.

Not long after that, our world was threatened by wars of aggression unleashed by imperialism and fascism. And the Second World War, mainly aimed at the Soviet Union, started. Holding high its banner, the Soviet Union making the most sacrifices became the decisive force in foiling and winning such brutal war. The Soviet people liberated not only their motherland from fascist occupation, but also other countries in Europe and Asia as well. And they embarked on the road of socialist construction not long after their democratic reform.

The victory obtained by the Soviet people in World War Two has expanded socialism from one country to many others on various continents, and now it has become a diamond-hard bastion for the world revolution and is further stimulating the struggle of other nations.

After the Second World War, the Soviet people have made all-out efforts to build their country and have scored great achievements in all fields, bringing about far-reaching changes in their socio-economic life compared with the time before the revolution in some fields, the Soviet Union now has gone further than any developed capitalist countries. There is, now, no exploitation and no unemployment in the Soviet Union. The right of national equality and socialist democracy has been practically and profoundly carried out, the living standard of the people has been constantly improved and raised materially and culturally. They have turned an economically and technically backward Czarist country into a socialist superpower with highly developed industry and agriculture, a powerful national defence and an advanced science and technology, and a firm bastion for the struggle of the oppressed people throughout the world. The Soviet Union has never failed to fulfil its

noble international duty to the world revolutionary movement at a time when it had to overcome a great number of difficulties in developing the country.

Dear comrades and friends,

The holding of the 27th Congress of the CPSU is in line with the aspiration of the communists and the people of the Soviet Union as well as other fraternal socialist countries. It is a landmark of a new development in the Soviet society since it has found out the great potentialities to tap and the obstacles to overcome on the way of developing the country.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, is carrying out an all-round and profound restructuring throughout the Soviet Union aiming at raising the quality of social life. On this matter, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane said: "We are very pleased to see the important successes obtained by the Soviet working class and people in such a large-scale restructuring with profound revolutionary characteristics aiming at developing the socialist economic potentiality, socialist democracy, socialist culture and way of life, and materializing the urgent strategic task of socio-economic development for the happiness of the Soviet people, for peace and social progress throughout the world. [no closing quotation marks as received]

We are firmly convinced that the reform policy and the restructuring which are being actively executed in various sectors of social life at present will bring about great achievements to the cause of systematic and all-round consolidation of socialism in the great Soviet Union.

At its inception, the Soviet power promulgated a decree on peace, since then, the Soviet Union constantly practised a foreign policy of peace and exerted its utmost for the maintenance of peace and international security. In the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and through an all-round and realistic analysis of the world situation facing nuclear war threats, the Soviet Union has initiated a complete programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons for peace and for the establishment of an all-round system of international security. It has really carried out its activities constructive towards world peace. A declaration made by Comrade M. Gorbachev on July 28, 1986, in Vladivostok, relating to the questions of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region, the joint Delhi Declaration, the agreements reached in principle between the USSR and the U.S. on the elimination of ground-launched medium-range and shorter-range nuclear missiles, and others are all proofs of a determination and high responsibility towards the cause of peace, the existence of mankind and world civilization on the part of the Soviet Union.

We welcome and completely support the Soviet foreign policy of peace and its initiatives for peace. The Lao people are determined to do their utmost to contribute to

the common struggle for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in SEA [Southeast Asia] and for peace in Asia and the Pacific and the world over.

In order to materialize peace and stability in SEA, we have noted that, first of all, the Kampuchean question should be solved. The Lao party, government and people fully support the PRK Government's statement dated Oct. 8, 1987 on a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, considering it as a manifestation of a just stance and good-will pursued by the party, government and people of the PRK aiming at solving the Kampuchean problem for the legitimate benefits of the Kampuchean people and for peace and stability in SEA and in Asia and the Pacific.

Comrades and gentlemen,

Having acquired this truth from the Great Russian October Revolution. [incomplete sentence as received] "There is no better way than taking the path of a proletarian revolution in salvaging and liberating the nation," President Ho Chi Minh—as we know has introduced such great truth to the three Indochinese countries pointing to the need to combine genuine patriotism with Marxism-Leninism, combine the revolutionary movement in Indochina with that of the world. In 1930, the Indochinese Communist Party (ICP) was founded and fostered by President Ho Chi Minh. This event represented a historical turning-point in the revolution of the three Indochinese countries.

The Soviet people's victories over the Hitlerite fascists and the Japanese militarists in the Second World War and the success of the August Revolution in Vietnam created favorable conditions for the Lao people, under the party's guidance, to rise up and seize power and proclaim their independence on Oct. 12, 1945.

The Lao People's Party (LPP), was established on March 22, 1955. In continuance of the cause of the ICP, the LPP, a predecessor of the present Lao People's Revolution Party (LPRP), guided the labouring Lao people in the struggle against the aggressive U.S. imperialists. Through the evolution of the national liberation struggle, we applied not only the Leninist lessons of the Great October Revolution in fighting for power of the revolutionary side, but we also received the multifaceted valuable and effective assistance of the fraternal Soviet party, government and people. Following the complete national liberation and proceeding with the path of socialist construction as charted by Lenin and the October Revolution, our party and government have closely studied the orientations, tasks and practical experiences of the Soviet Union during the first stage of the transitional period towards socialism. The Leninist policies issued at that time still remain vivid in the present cause of the Lao revolution. In other sectors, particularly in the national defence and construction, the fraternal Soviet

party, government and people have constantly given us help. From 1975 up to now, Soviet assistance has covered more than half of all international help accorded to Laos.

The Soviet Union has helped the Lao people in almost 60 important construction projects involving construction of bridges, roads, factories, hospitals, schools, state farms, long-distance petroleum pipe-line, airport, warehouses, radio stations, and satellite ground station. The Soviet Union also has helped in providing us with consumer goods, transport means, technical equipment, construction material and fuel. It has helped send us economic and cultural experts on 2,000 occasions. It has helped train our cadres and technical workers. Now there are over 6,000 Lao students studying in the Soviet Union. And in recent years, nearly 2,000 graduated students returned home from the Soviet Union. They are now actively fulfilling their obligation in the country.

Looking back upon the path we have travelled, we could prove to ourselves that the lessons gained from the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Soviet Union's achievements in its tasks of socialist construction, the support and help we have received from the Soviet Union—all these serve as great and significant contributions to the Lao revolution's victory.

On this auspicious occasion, speaking on behalf of the party, government and the multi-ethnic people of Laos, I would like to express our deepest gratitude to the party, government and the great and heroic people of the Soviet Union for their constant comprehensive and efficient help given to the cause of the Lao revolution. During the national liberation time as well as in time of socialist construction, during the period fraught with danger or in time free from hardship and danger, we have never stopped marching forward with confidence by depending on our own strength. We believe however that the Soviet people and peoples of other fraternal socialist countries along with friends in the world would always stand by our side. The brilliant light of the Great October Revolution has beamed down on our nation, the thinking of the great Lenin is guiding the line and activities of our party. Our close ties with the Soviet Union have become a deep inspiration to the life of our people. We believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union will be forever lasting as the Mekong and the Volga last. They will stand firm as the Lao great mountain chain and the Caucasus mountains of the Soviet Union do. They will remain as freshly beautiful as the nature of our two countries. We would strive to safeguard and consolidate the solidarity between our two countries' parties, government and peoples, which is a time-honoured tradition and which will be forever deepened and expanded in terms of quantity and quality.

We are determined to always follow the path of the Great October Revolution. We have the will to overcome all tests and trials of hardship. We are to channel all efforts

to victoriously build Laos, to make this land a land of peace, independence, unity, and socialism. We are to contribute to increasing the might of the socialist community, and to safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

—Long live the spirit of the Great October Revolution.

—Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism.

—Long live the glorious CPSU.

—Long live the fraternal friendship, solidarity and comprehensive co-operation between the Lao-Soviet parties, governments and peoples. —Long live the friendship, special solidarity and all-round co-operation among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

—Long live world peace.

Thank you.

Philippines

Aquino 'Vows' Against U.S. Interference

HK090327 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] President Aquino vowed yesterday [8 November] that she will not let the United States or any other country tell her government what to do. The president made the statement in the radio program "Magtanong sa Pangulo" ["Ask the President"]. Mrs Aquino said earlier she would not tolerate American interference as long as it benefited Filipinos. [sentence as heard]

In the same radio program, the president clarified the issue of foreign aid. This was in reaction to a question raised by a listener regarding secondhand old machinery or equipment being given to the country as aid. The president made this clarification:

[Begin Aquino recording] There are two kinds of [word indistinct] classification of foreign assistance. [remarks in Tagalog] One is what we call concessional loans, and the other is known as grant assistance. Grant assistance is what is being given to us, and we can say to them that we prefer them to give this to us. But actually we cannot choose the kind of aid to be given to us [words indistinct]. Now, regarding concessional loans, we can make known our preference on this since this involves debts for which we have to pay. This sort of loan is not given unless we can pay for it. So you can be sure that we do not just receive loans if [words indistinct] buying more expensive equipment from elsewhere if we can get cheaper equipment and machinery. [end recording]

Another question was raised in the same forum wherein the president belied allegations of the [word indistinct] being too dependent on the United States in terms of economic ties.

[Begin Aquino recording] (?Please do not say) or [words indistinct] that we are being too dependent on America because we are a sovereign state and we enjoy complete autonomy in the formulation of our domestic and foreign policies. With regard to the European Economic Council [word as heard], we have improved or strengthened our business ties with the European Economic Council. In fact, many of the members of the EEC have given us soft loans and have continued to cooperate with us. And in fact, we have managed to get [words indistinct] of economic aid from the members of the EEC.

Now, with regard to our relationship with the Soviet bloc, that is also improving. I want to assure you, Mr Antonio (Diche), that whatever would help our country or whatever will be for the greater interest of our country, that is what our nation will [words indistinct], and we will not allow ourselves to be too dependent on any one country. But whichever countries are willing to help out and will work for our better interests, naturally we will strengthen our relationships where those countries are concerned. [end recording]

NDF Statement Threatens To Kill Americans
*HK070304 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Communist guerrillas declared virtual war on the United States yesterday. They listed the (?wide range) of Americans in the Philippines as targets for attack. The National Democratic Front [NDF] said Washington would pay a high price for its political and military intervention in terms of Americans' lives and property unless it stops meddling in the Philippines.

In a statement delivered to news agencies, the National Democratic Front accused the United States of encouraging an increasingly brutal counterinsurgency campaign and declared that Americans were now targets of attacks by rebels. The NDF asserts the rights to defend themselves and the Filipino people against U.S. armed intervention. All U.S. military and civilian officials and personnel involved in carrying out total war, whether as advisers, intelligence operatives, action agents, or in any other functions are therefore targets for attacks. The statement, however, made no direct reference to the killing of three Americans and a Filipino outside Clark Air Base last week, but this is widely regarded as an acknowledgement that the assassinations were committed by the New People's Army. The statement was signed by NDF Secretary General Satur Ocampo. It was dated November 3 and hand delivered to international news agencies yesterday.

Communists Issue Warning to Journalists
*HK070952 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT
7 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 7 (AFP)—Communist guerrillas Saturday warned journalists and government officials in the Philippines against aiding the military and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Journalists and government officials who are "agents of the CIA and the military (should) desist from actively participating in anti-people and anti-revolutionary activities," the Crispin Tagamolila Command of the New People's Army (NPA) said in a statement.

The rebel unit did not mention any names. But the same command, which operates in the northern Philippines, has previously threatened an American and a Filipino journalist.

The communique, issued to journalists here, came a day after the communist-led rebel coalition National Democratic Front vowed to kill U.S. civilian and military officials involved in Manila's anti-insurgency campaign.

The Crispin Tagamolila command repeated the warning Saturday, specifying diplomats and servicemen "directly and actively participating in the government's anti-rebel campaign" as targets of its assassination squads.

Intensive NPA Urban Terrorism Plan Revealed
*HK090211 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] The New People's Army is now planning to set up company-sized formations in urban centers to pursue more aggressive terroristic activities. The object of the plan is to gain international recognition for its political arm, the National Democratic Front, and its legal arm. Deep penetration agents of the police and military have exposed this plan to forewarn civilian authorities, facilitating the formation of vigilante groups either as reactionary forces or intelligence arms of the government. The expose about the new NPA plan came on the heels of the arrest on Friday of 24 suspected members of the NPA by elements of the Western Police District at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines. As envisioned, the vigilante groups would monitor suspicious movements of nonresident commuters in their respective communities and report them to the police or the military. Analyzing the new NPA strategy, the military agreed with the assessment of the intelligence community that the urban plan would be the most dangerous trouble the NPA could put up, if not checked in time.

Manila Saturation Drive Temporarily Halted
*HK080531 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0400 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] The joint military and police saturation drive in the metropolis will be temporarily stopped due to negative public reaction. This was jointly announced by the Capital Command [Capcom] chief and the Metro Manila governor. Capcom chief Aguirre said raids, particularly those on Leyte refugees believed to be communist rebels at PUP [Polytechnic University of the Philippines], were within the bounds of law, but they have received criticism from various sectors of society. He

told newsmen that the moratorium on police raids is being taken only to refine it. The Capcom chief added that it will not take long because military authorities will only have to refine it.

Salonga Lists Conditions for Closing Bases
BK070453 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0444 GMT 7 Nov 87

[By Zain Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, Nov. 7 (BERNAMA)—American military bases here would be dismantled in the event of a treaty among the world powers scrapping nuclear missiles, Senate President Jovito Salonga predicted.

Should an anti-nuclear treaty be signed, Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic naval base in Zambales both in central Luzon may no longer be of such crucial importance to the United States and this is a happy development, Salonga told the newly inducted officers of the Philippine Council for Foreign Relations Friday [6 November].

After addressing the council, the Senate chief told reporters that the U.S. bases pullout would in effect allow the country to forge a free and independent foreign policy.

In a candid opening statement on his chosen topic, credible foreign policy for the Philippines, Salonga told the foreign policy experts that the country has never had a foreign policy of its own.

Without saying the United States bases here stymied or prevented the making of an independent foreign policy, the senator said their pullout would pave the way for a free and independent foreign policy which would get the Filipinos moving with the strength of mind and will to rebuild a democratic society.

The decisions and actuations of the Philippines in the international arena have largely been improvised, mostly ad hoc, and sad to say, dependency and mendicancy have characterised our relations with the powers, notably the United States, he said.

Salonga, himself one of the country's authorities on foreign policy, defined a credible foreign policy as one that could be believed, one that truly represented the aspirations of the Filipino people, one that pursued relentlessly the national interest and was nationalistic in orientation yet cosmopolitan in outlook.

He said the terms independent and credible were interchangeable but that he used credible because a foreign policy that was believable should be well on the way to becoming independent.

The starting point of the present administration's foreign policy was the 1987 Constitution which calls for an independent foreign policy, Salonga said.

He decried the foreign policy of the Marcos years as the sanctuary for loyal and incompetent cronies, business associates, and close relatives.

With the Constitution's guiding principles as the sum and substance of Philippine foreign policy, the Congress, particularly the Senate, should now pick up the broken pieces along with the executive department, to make a foreign policy credible, he said.

As part of the rebuilding process of a credible foreign policy, Salonga added, the Senate should review the Marcos regime's agreements with the United States, Japan, and other entities and countries.

Looking forward to a respectable foreign policy, Salonga said we would do well to consider leaving the old beaten tracks for new paths of development.

Armed Vigilante Groups Set Up in Manila
HK051251 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
5 Nov 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] Brig Gen Alfredo Lim, superintendent of the Western Police District (WPD), ordered yesterday the formation of at least 12 armed vigilante groups in Manila to fight criminals, terrorists, insurgents, and other trouble-makers.

Responding to the clamor of many Manilans to launch an offensive against crime, terrorism, and insurgency in the city, Lim said he ordered the 11 precinct commanders of the WPD and his men at the WPD headquarters on Un Ave., Ermita, to form 12 vigilante groups among civilians with duly licensed firearms.

The 12 groups will represent the 11 WPD precincts and the WPD headquarters, vigilante team.

"The volunteer vigilantes must be respected law-abiding members of the community," Lim told his precinct commanders.

The WPD chief noted the concern of many Manilans over the rising crime and insurgency in the city, especially in the wake of the killings of Capt Eduardo Mediavillo, deputy chief of WPD Station 8 in Sta Mesa, Pat Henry Gemzon, and barangay chairman Geminiano Dagatan, who were believed slain by hit men of the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB), the New People's Army (NPA) death squad in Metro Manila.

Lim said that even the armed civilians will be authorized to make "citizen's arrest," especially when they see a crime actually being committed.

He said that President Aquino cited the help of the Alsa Masa vigilante group in Davao City in the military operations against the NPA rebels.

Lim recalled that during her dialogue with the business community at the Manila Hotel last Oct 20, President Aquino declared an all-out war on the NPA rebels not only in Metro Manila but also in other parts of the country with her new battlecry: "Sobra na ang kumunista. Tama na ang kudeta. Ipaglaban ang demokrasya" (Enough of the communists. Stop the coup d'etat. Fight for democracy.)

The police chief vowed that with the citizens' help, the police can bring about a "peaceful Christmas and New Year in Manila."

He added that the armed civilians and policemen will be partners or "buddies" as in the U.S. police system, patrolling the streets of Manila on foot or in patrol cars, jeeps, or other vehicles.

"The ronda (patrol) system in barangays will be revived in efforts to make Manilans sleep in peace. The patrol will be authorized to stop and check any suspicious looking character on the street, especially between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. every day," Lim said.

The WPD chief said his office will look into complaints against any member of the armed civilian vigilante group.

He said the group will be trained in police work and emergency action in case of fires, earthquakes, floods, or any disaster in the community.

Lim said that during the long funeral yesterday of Mediavillo, Gemzon, and Dagatan on Rizal Ave in Sta Cruz, many people shouted: "Death to all communists!" "We want peace," "Give peace a chance," and others.

Armed Forces Release 22 More Coup Suspects
HK061517 Hong Kong AFP in English 1505 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov 6 (AFP)—The Philippine Armed Forces Friday freed 22 Air Force personnel detained in connection with the aborted August 28 coup attempt against President Aquino, military spokesmen said.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos ordered the 18 sergeants and four airmen to be released on the recommendation of a military board investigating the mutiny, the spokesmen said.

The order lifted to 77 the number of coup suspects freed since October.

The government detained close to 2,000 security personnel following the bloody rebellion, which left 53 people dead. But coup leader Colonel Gregorio Honasan remains at large.

Government Asks Creditors for Loan Extension
HK061354 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 6 Nov 87 p 7

[By Oscar Quiambo]

[Text] The Philippine government has asked the 12-member advisory committee representing the country's 483 creditors to push back to Dec. 22 the formal signing of the restructuring agreement covering some P13.2 billion in debts, offshore banking sources told the *Inquirer* yesterday.

Nobody at the Central Bank or the Department Finance could confirm the report.

The foreign banker, who is an official of one of the banks in the committee said the deadline extension form Nov. 15 would likely be granted by the banks.

The source said that the government still has to negotiate with some banks aside from those that had exposure with the Planters Products Inc. (PPI)

He added that some prerequisite documents are still to be submitted by the government before the agreement, reached in July 17, is finalized.

The official admitted though that the extension is just a safety measure for the government not to violate the deadline and forfeit the retroactivity provision of the accord. The clause, which covers interest and principal payments falling due since January this year, will save the country some \$100 million in interest rates.

The PPI is expected to be solved by Nov. 12, when the PNB [Philippine National Bank] International Finance Ltd. swaps the CB and government debt papers it bought from the secondary market, with PPI notes held by the PPI creditors.

The source said final documentation of the PPI agreement may not be completed even after Nov. 15.

Also, the government has still to settle problems with one American bank which wants to change the classification of its Philippine exposure.

The bank earlier tied its loan to the trade facility which will have a four-year maturity. It now wants to transfer these loans to other options provided under the rescheduling agreement.

Nineteen banks, including the 12 PPI creditors, are still to sign the agreement. Each of the 483 banks' signatures is needed to make the agreement effective and binding.

Inflation Expected To Continue Upward Trend

HK070824 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
7 Nov 87 p 25

[Text] Prices of commodities and services have tended to leap and bounce during the last few months but it now appears that inflation rates are gaining strength and may continue to rise further for the remaining months of this year.

The National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) has recorded a 6.6-percent inflation rate for the month of October this year, three percentage points lower than the 6.9 percent level reached the previous month of September.

Inflation rate, the yardstick for the movement of prices of consumer goods and services in a given period, was predicted to average around four to 4.5 percent for the whole year of 1987.

Such forecast was based on the projected rise in the prices of some imported goods, the projected moderate depreciation of the peso relative to the U.S. dollar, and the pick-up in demand for goods and services as the economy continues to recover.

On an annual basis, the deflationary trend, which began in July 1986, ended in March 1987 as the inflation rate took an upturn beginning in April 1987.

Inflation rates for the month of July was recorded at 5.8 percent, 4.6 percent in June, 2.5 percent in May and 0.98 percent in April. For the period January to October, the inflation rate for the entire country averaged two percent.

Paper Alleges Laurel Met Marcos Ally

HK061401 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 6 Nov 87 pp 1, 8

[By Phil Bronstein]

[Text] Manila—During his recent trip through California, Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel slipped away from his public schedule and met quietly in a Los Angeles house with Eduardo Cojuangco, a close confidant and ally of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

Cojuangco, a shrewd and powerful political player during the Marcos years—now in exile in Southern California—"dominated the meeting," according to one source who helped arrange it, as the two men discussed their vehement opposition to the government of Corazon Aquino.

"But Cojuangco just wanted to see if Laurel had any concrete suggestions," the source said. "He didn't. I don't think they worked out anything."

(Through an aide, Laurel denied meeting with Cojuangco. "Not true," Laurel's aide told the *Inquirer*. Celia Diaz Laurel added that she was with her husband throughout their U.S. visit and said no such meeting took place.)

Laurel, who split with Ms. Aquino over political differences after a bloody Aug. 28 coup attempt, later went onto Washington where he assured senators he was "firmly committed to support" Aquino and would "not allow (her) government to be toppled."

Although Laurel told the *San Francisco Examiner* in Manila two weeks ago that Marcos might be "useful" in a new broader-based government, the Los Angeles rendezvous was his most direct contact to date with the people he fought to oust in last year's revolution.

The meeting was only one chapter in what has been a long and frustrating effort by Aquino's foes on the political Right to reach a consensus on how to unseat her before her term officially ends in 1992.

Amid threats of more coup attempts, opposition figures have been trying to position themselves to step into the vacuum should Aquino be deposed.

But factionalism, divided loyalties, and incessant leaks about their various plots have thus far kept separate groups of military rebels and their civilian patrons from forging an alliance, despite government claims of a "super-coup" plot.

"There is no such thing as the super-coup" involving a united opposition, said one Western diplomat in touch with all sides. "They're simply not that organized."

Intermediaries have been shuttling back and forth among the most powerful Aquino foes—Marcos, Cojuangco and Laurel's new ally, opposition senator Juan Ponce Enrile—trying to heal the personal wounds created during last year's revolution.

It was Enrile who led the February 1986 military rebellion against Marcos which installed Aquino. Cojuangco, who remains passionately loyal to Marcos, swore at the time he would never again work with Enrile, a former friend and Marcos Cabinet minister.

For his part, Enrile harbored a grudge against Cojuangco, who had urged Marcos to attack the rebel headquarters.

"But times have changed," says a friend of both men. Although no working agreement has been forged, messages have gone back and forth that the old animosity can be put aside in favor of common political objectives.

"There is clearly some bitterness remaining," says opposition politician Kit Tatad. "But it's being cleared up. I think the principles can patch up their differences. It's the military men loyal to them who may have more difficulty."

The two major rebel military factions which would have to band together under any such agreement are:

—Young officers commanded by Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of the August 28 putsch. Honasan, who is Enrile's protege, has been in hiding ever since with some 500 men, although he is thought to have many sympathizers in the armed forces.

—Marcos loyalists led by General Jose Zumel. A former commandant of the prestigious Philippine Military Academy, Zumel was involved in several previous coup attempts by Marcos followers in the military. Estimates of his troop strength vary from a few hundred up to 5,000, many of them still in active duty.

Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan, another Marcos supporter, leads his own group but is allied with Zumel. Cabauatan has been the most colorful rebel spokesman, holding midnight press conferences wearing a fez and sunglasses and arranging for show, slapstick thefts of military hardware.

Like their political mentors, Honasan had faced off against Zumel during the 1986 revolution. As the August 28 coup began, according to one knowledgeable source, the word was passed on that Marcos, Zumel and Cojuangco were "not invited to the party."

But the failure in August and loss of momentum have dictated a new reality.

"Although it is difficult for many of us, we realize we have to talk with the Marcos loyalists," one of Honasan's followers told *The Examiner* last week. "We have a depleted force of only 500 men."

In fact, while the government insists Zumel, Honasan and Cabauatan have joined up, it is Marcos himself, according to sources involved, who has proven the most stubborn in agreeing to an alliance.

"The problem with our forces," said one Marcos loyalist, "is that the old man (Marcos) has clipped Zumel's wings. The two (military) groups here are talking but Marcos can't make up his mind to agree to an alliance. He won't give the go-ahead to move."

Marcos "still wants to come back as president," the source said, "and Zumel will follow his directions. If he'd just agree to be a figure-head or hold off coming back." The source said Zumel recently contacted Marcos to ask about working with military men loyal to Cojuangco. "Instead of saying o.k., Marcos told Zumel to go back and find out why they were for Danding."

Zumel has remained insistent that Marcos head any new government, while Honasan clearly favors Enrile. Cojuangco is seen as a potential compromise.

"Cojuangco is definitely a player if he can cut some deal to get back," said one highranking foreign diplomat. "He has a lot of chips accumulated over years that we can call in. We think Marcos is out of the picture but Cojuangco is still very much in."

One long-time pro-Marcos politician believes "Marcos is still the best man but the best scenario is for him not to come back now."

Perhaps recognizing his time is past, Marcos has also expressed concern, said another loyalist, that if Cojuangco and Enrile join forces and are successful, "they'll slug it out later and Marcos will be caught in the middle."

To complicate matters, according to several sources involved, one former Marcos party politician entrusted to deliver operating funds to Zumel has been "pocketing most of the money" and is suspected of cultivating new ties with Aquino officials.

Marcos, along with Cojuangco, Enrile and other opposition politicians in Manila, have issued statements that they are not involved in efforts to overthrow Aquino.

In fact, although Cojuangco retains the loyalty of what one armed forces source estimated was some 3,000 officers and soldiers cultivated during his long political and business career, he has remained a reclusive and aloof figure notwithstanding Philippine government claims that he is the "super coup" mastermind.

But whatever their roles, an unwillingness to coordinate has dimmed their chances of assuming power in the near future.

Opposition leaders in Manila admit that only a well-coordinated coup mounted by combined rebel forces will shorten Aquino's presidency.

Thailand

Troops Clash With Lao Troops Last Week

BK070050 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
7 Nov 87 p 5

[Text] About 30 Laotian soldiers intruded into Thailand last week and clashed with Thai border troops in the Northern province of Phitsanulok, a Supreme Command spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said Thai troops pushed the Laotian intruders from the border area east of Rom Klao Village in Chattrakan District back into Laos.

No casualties were reported on either side. Thai and Laotian troops had been engaged in a series of clashes along the mountainous jungle border near the provincial boundary between Phitsanulok and Loei earlier this year.

The Laotian forces have sent small units into Thailand to plant landmines and booby traps along the border area, he said.

On another front, the Supreme Command reported several stray artillery shells from fighting in Kampuchea landed in several border districts, including Nam Yn and Na Chaluai of Ubon Ratchathani Province, Pong Nam Ron of Chanthaburi Province as well as Muang and Khlong Yai of Trat Province, last week.

Sporadic clashes were also reported between Rangoon Troops and Karen ethnic rebels close to the Thai-Burmese border opposite Mae Sot District of Tak, it said.

Two stray mortar shells fell into Mae Kong Ken Village last week, wounding a Thai villager, it said.

Ministry Protests 'Excessive' SRV Actions
BK070119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry handed a protest note to Vietnamese Ambassador Le Mai yesterday concerning recent "excessive Vietnamese actions" against a Thai fishing vessel in October.

Political Affairs Department chief M.R. Thep Thewakun delivered the protest note which referred to an incident on October 17 in which the captain and engineer of a Thai fishing vessel were killed by Vietnamese authorities.

The incident, which allegedly took place in Vietnamese waters off Vung Taos special zone also caused injuries to another Thai crewmember, the note said.

The Thai Government views this incident with profound concern, the statement said, adding that "we were appalled that the Vietnamese authorities should have handled the situation in such an excessively harsh manner.

"This unfounded action could in no way contribute to the promotion of good understanding between the two countries.

"Thailand hopes, however, that Vietnam would in the future refrain from resorting to violent means against Thai fishing vessels and that it would take all measures to prevent any recurrence," the statement said.

The statement said the case is a matter of grave concern and may arouse the indignation of the Thai people and called on Hanoi to provide medical treatment to all injured crewmembers and facilities for Thai Embassy officials in Hanoi to visit the injured and the rest of the crew.

The ministry also asked for safekeeping of the bodies and personal belongings of the slain Thai crewmembers in Ho Chi Minh City pending arrangements for their return home.

The statement also urged that the other crewmembers be returned.

Government Backs U.S. Bases in Philippines
BK070133 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Nov 87 p 1

[Excerpt] The US military bases in the Philippines provide a necessary counterbalance to the Soviet Union's military bases in Indochina. Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said yesterday.

Mr Sarot said during the ministry's weekly press conference that Soviet bases in Cam Ranh Bay and Danang (in Vietnam) and Kompong Som (in Kampuchea) are a threat to the security of the region.

Thailand has maintained all along that it is necessary to create a political and military counterbalance to the situation in Indochina, he said.

"We welcome the Soviet Union's new stand on solving the Kampuchean problem," he said, adding however that its position remains unclear.

For the safety and security of the region, Thailand has long given importance to the US bases in the Philippines, Mr Sarot added.

When asked whether this means Thailand supports the Philippines proposal that ASEAN come out in support of the US bases, Mr Sarot was careful not to elaborate.

"These are details which the ASEAN foreign ministers will have to decide," he said, adding that the thinking of the Filipino people is important in this matter.

He said when the ASEAN foreign ministers meet before the ASEAN summit in Manila starting on December 14, the US bases, regional security, and the thinking of the Filipino people would be discussed.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said during Philippines Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus' visit to Bangkok that ASEAN should study the matter before raising the issue at the ASEAN summit. [passage omitted]

Paper on ASEAN, U.S. Bases

BK080154 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
8 Nov 87 p 10

["By The Regional Desk"]

[Text] Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus has successfully raised the awareness of ASEAN countries on the regional impact of the future of US military bases in the Philippines. Manglapus completed his short and effective lobbying trip to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. He will later visit Indonesia and Brunei.

The purpose of this trip was to stimulate the ASEAN leaders, who have been timid in discussions of the base issue, to speak up loud and clear if the rest of ASEAN want US military bases to remain in the Philippines. So far the Philippines has had some support.

During his brief visit to Thailand, Manglapus had discussions with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, both of whom expressed support for the Philippine argument that the presence of US bases is crucial to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

Foreign Ministry's spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat also pointed out that the US military presence in the Philippines is important to counter-balance the Soviet Union's military installations in Vietnam and Kampuchea. He said Moscow's presence in Cam Ranh Bay and Danang in Vietnam and Kampong Som in Kampuchea are perceived as a threat to the security of the region.

Without directly saying that Thailand supports the continuation of US bases in the Philippines, Sarot said that Thailand, as a close ally of the US, believes that there must be a balance in both political and military areas between the two superpowers, which are dominant forces in the region.

Sitthi told *The Nation* over the weekend that as a chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, he has permitted Manglapus to raise this issue in the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, scheduled to be held before the summit takes place on Dec 14-15. Sitthi added that at the meeting ASEAN foreign ministers will hear the Philippine argument on the necessity of ASEAN countries to come out with a broad preference by ASEAN leaders on this matter before they decide whether to come out with a statement and that the bases issue be added to the summit's agenda.

There are four special committees dealing exclusively with political problems such as the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, Kampuchea problem, reviews of ASEAN's ties with major powers, etc. But the bases issue was not included because Manglapus' predecessor, Vice President Salvador Laurel said that the future of US military bases is an internal matter.

A few days before Manglapus was confirmed as the new foreign secretary, he said in a seminar in Singapore that ASEAN should assume joint political responsibility for the US presence. The present agreement between the Philippines and the US on the bases expires in 1991.

However, as a foreign secretary, Manglapus played down his previous statement saying that he was expressing the opinion as an individual which did not reflect the official position of the Philippines. He said the official position is that the Philippines would keep all options open regarding the continuation of US Clark Air Force base and the Subic Naval base. The negotiations on the bases issue will begin next spring between Philippine and American officials.

Throughout his swing of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, Manglapus stressed the theme that when ASEAN was formed in 1967, it had recognized that the US bases would be temporary. Since then the regional security has changed with the Soviet military build-up of bases in Vietnam.

In an interview with *The Nation*, Manglapus expressed hope that ASEAN will recognize a new need to review this issue more realistically. "There is a need for a fresh look at the power balance in Southeast Asia," he said.

Despite the general ASEAN support of the Philippine position, some countries especially Indonesia and Malaysia have been reluctant to state clearly that they want the US to remain in the Philippines.

The question is whether the ASEAN support for the bases would prove contradictory to the ASEAN professed zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN). Manglapus said it would not.

He said that the Philippines is also committed to the concept of ZOPFAN and it treats the concept as a long-term goal while the bases issue is current and should be discussed.

Indonesia and Malaysia are members of the non-aligned movement, which opposes the stationing of any foreign forces in any country. Furthermore, Indonesia did not share the idea held by Singapore of Thailand that the US base in the region function as a security umbrella for the region.

When the summit comes, the bases issue will demonstrate once again whether the ASEAN countries can come out with a consensus on the matter as in the previous controversial issues such as the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. For the time being, ASEAN countries remain uncommitted to make a joint public stand for or against the bases.

Sitthi Calls 'Top-Level' Meeting on Cambodia
BK090109 Bangkok BANGKOK POST

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will chair a top-level ministry meeting on Wednesday to evaluate the effectiveness of the country's diplomatic policies on Vietnam and Kampuchea and to draw up guidelines for future diplomacy in view of recent political developments in the region.

The issue of the U.S. bases in the Philippines and the ASEAN stand is also expected to be discussed, a senior Foreign Ministry source said.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi called the meeting over the weekend which will be attended by directors and deputy directors-general of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Political, International Organisations, Information, ASEAN Affairs and Economic Affairs departments.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan Bandhu and the MP's Office Minister and Foreign Ministry adviser Arun Phanuphong will also attend the session, the source added.

Apart from his ministerial responsibilities, Mr Arun also acts as Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's foreign affairs adviser.

The government's top foreign policy-makers will discuss the latest Kampuchean diplomatic initiatives including the possibility of talks between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime.

The U.S., Soviet and Chinese positions on the conflict would also be evaluated, the source said.

As for the Soviet Union, the officials are expected to analyse Moscow's present position in Afghanistan which they believe has some bearing on the Soviet role in Kampuchea and Vietnam.

As far as the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks are concerned, China is confident that Prince Sihanouk, who has the interests of the Kampucheans uppermost in his mind, will not act to obstruct the meeting for a negotiated settlement although the general feeling is that such talks are not likely to produce any fruitful results.

Apart from reviewing the present positions of the superpowers on this issue, the top-level meeting will try to anticipate possible scenarios that could develop from which guidelines for Thailand's position will be worked out, the source said.

From these discussions, the top ministry officials will draw up conclusions where Thailand's security interests lie. Apart from political perspectives the talks will also touch on economic expansion in potential areas of exploitation from where Thailand stands to gain the most, the source added.

Besides mapping out guidelines for action in emergence of likely scenarios, the aim of the meeting is to give all relevant department heads an overview of the situation in Kampuchea and Vietnam.

No decisions are expected to be made, the source added, saying that talks will also feature on the Philippines' call for ASEAN member countries to express support for the Clark and Subic air bases of the Americans.

As far as Thailand is concerned, there needs to be a political and military counter-balance to the Soviet bases in the region and the two U.S. bases are providing this.

The Foreign Minister has said, however, that the ASEAN Foreign Ministers should meet to clarify their position on the two bases before the topic is raised during the ASEAN Summit starting on December 14.

Prem Sends Reagan Message on Cambodia
BK080106 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Nov 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] US President Ronald Reagan is expected to inform Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at their Washington summit next month of the Thai position that Moscow cannot expect normal relationship with ASEAN unless it pressures Hanoi to pull out all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, *The Nation* learned yesterday.

The Thai message was conveyed through Michael Armacost, US undersecretary of state for political affairs, who met with Prime minister Prem Tinsulanon, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last Wednesday.

Armacost, the seniormost US undersecretary of state who is No 3 in the State Department is involved in the preparatory meetings to set the agenda for the Washington summit scheduled on Dec 7.

Armacost told Thai leaders that Moscow now has a positive attitude towards the Kampuchean conflict, but its fundamental position remains unchanged, informed sources said.

Armacost was asked to convey the Thai message to Gorbachev in the light of Reagan's letter to Gen Prem announcing his intention to raise the Kampuchean issue at the summit.

In the letter dated Oct 27, Reagan said the issue "will continue to be very much on my mind as I meet with high-level Soviet leaders."

Reagan also noted "tentative signs" of change in the attitude of Moscow, which he said, had long denied it has any role to play in ending the war between Kampuchean guerrillas and the Vietnamese occupation army of about 140,000.

Moscow continues to express support for Hanoi and downplay the Soviet influence over Hanoi. But Soviet leaders now seem prepared to concede that the situation in Kampuchea is not a fait accompli and that there must be a negotiated settlement, Reagan wrote.

But he warned it would not be easy to get Moscow to pressure Hanoi into pulling Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Armacost also informed Prem of Caspar Weinberger's imminent resignation as secretary of defense, which was announced last Thursday (Bangkok time) because Weinberger and the premier are close friends.

Weinberger flew from Washington to New York to meet Prem when Prem was in New York to attend the annual UN General Assembly.

Armacost told Prem that Weinberger was stepping down for "personal reasons" that have to do with his wife's failing health. He was replaced by Reagan's national security adviser Frank Carlucci, with whom the Thai government has developed friendly ties.

Thai officials briefed Armacost on the visit of Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, who arrived in Bangkok for a familiarization trip Tuesday night. Manglapus sounded out Thai opinions on the question of the US military installations at Subic Bay and Clark Field in the Philippines.

Thai officials told Manglapus Bangkok believes the continued presence of the US bases in the Philippines will serve as a stabilizing force in view of the growing Soviet naval activities in this region.

Manglapus urged the Thai government to speak up about the US bases, but Thai officials suggested that the Philippine government should first discuss this issue with other ASEAN members.

The Thai government will support whatever consensus that will emerge from the discussions, Manglapus was told in Bangkok.

Thai leaders are concerned that airing their view on the US bases now could draw criticisms that Bangkok was interfering in the domestic affairs of the Philippines.

Manglapus told Thai leaders that there was still no consensus in the Aquino government on the issue.

Negotiations between the Philippine and US governments on the future of the US bases will begin next year. The agreement leasing the bases to the US is due to expire in 1991 unless it is renewed before then.

Manglapus and Thai leaders merely touched on the Kampuchean issue and the only point made during their meetings here was the reaffirmation of their support for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who is trying to work out a political settlement to the nine-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

Daily on U.S.-USSR Summit

BK090109 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 Nov 87 p 4

[Editorial: "No High Hopes of Summit Resolving Khmer Conflict"]

[Text] American President Ronald Reagan has written to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon that he will be taking up the Kampuchean issue with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev when they meet in Washington Dec 7. This is the second time Reagan will be doing so—the first time was in Geneva in 1985 while in Iceland the talks were confined to missiles in Europe. Reagan sounds optimistic because he says that Soviet leaders now seem to concede that the situation in Kampuchea is not a fait accompli and that there must be a negotiated settlement.

Prem, on the other hand, has made a different approach. Through Michael Armacost, US undersecretary of state for political affairs who met him last week, Prem has asked Reagan to convey the message to Gorbachev that Moscow cannot expect normal relationship with ASEAN unless it pressures Hanoi to pull out its forces from Kampuchea. However, the positions taken by both Reagan and Prem must be examined from the point of view of Soviet self-interest.

It is true that Soviet leaders want a negotiated settlement to the Kampuchean conflict but they want it under terms that would make the three Indochinese states into a bloc which will be within the Soviet orbit. Almost all the countries of the world want a neutral Kampuchea with a government elected by the people but the Soviet fear is that such a government may eventually gravitate towards China.

As to Prem's point, it must be weighed whether Vietnam and an Indochinese bloc is more important to the Soviet Union than improving relations with ASEAN. That the Soviet Union has bases in Cam Ranh Bay and Danang makes Vietnam highly important to the Soviet Union's Pacific strategy. Further, it has been reported that the Soviet Union is building naval facilities in the Kampuchean port of Kompong Som and that may become a key Soviet strategic interest.

Reagan and Gorbachev are primarily meeting to agree on and sign an intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty. While this is the prime objective, when the leaders of the two superpowers meet they will naturally touch upon various questions like Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, etc. With the INF accord taking pride of place, the two leaders will neither have the time nor have made adequate preparations to discuss in depth the question of the Kampuchean conflict.

But even a vague understanding will help other processes like the meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

Sitthi on Chawalit Remarks, U.S. Treaty
BK080126 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's characterization of the Kampuchean conflict as a "civil war" will not hurt the policy of the Foreign Ministry because it is only a personal opinion, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila clarified yesterday.

"I don't want to comment on this issue because I don't have all the details of what the army chief said," Sitthi told reporters who asked for his comment on Gen Chawalit's analysis of the Kampuchean conflict.

"I think the army chief may clarify his view on this issue soon," Sitthi added.

The Foreign Ministry has consistently contended that the Kampuchean conflict is an international crisis caused by Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. ASEAN and the majority of members of the UN General Assembly also hold this view. But Gen Chawalit said such a view has not helped in finding a quick solution to the nine-year-old conflict.

Gen Chawalit told a press conference last Tuesday that the conflict is a civil war between two communist factions in Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge, and the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime.) In a civil war, either side can ask for external military assistance.

However, Gen Chawalit agreed with the Foreign Ministry that a complete withdrawal of the estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the key to a quick solution to the conflict.

Aides to Gen Chawalit insisted that the Press has misrepresented Gen Chawalit's analysis by playing up his characterization of the conflict as a "civil war" and missed his point on the need to find a fresh approach to resolving the conflict.

Asked whether Gen Chawalit's view will hurt the Thai position at the upcoming Third ASEAN Summit, Sitthi said: "It will have no effect."

"We believe this is his personal opinion," Sitthi added.

Sitthi also said he regrets the inconvenience to the joint parliamentary committee scrutinizing a Thai-US extradition treaty which was given two copies of the treaty that are not identical.

The committee at first received a Thai copy of the treaty which did not have the signatures of representatives of either country. The committee notified the president of Parliament and contacted the Foreign Ministry. A copy of the signed treaty was then sent to the committee.

However, the committee found some discrepancies between the two copies and thus refused to proceed with the scrutiny, said committee spokesman MP Prem Malakun na Ayatthaya.

MP Prem reported that Sitthi testified to the committee explaining that the mistake was caused by carelessness of some Foreign Ministry officials.

Sitthi reiterated yesterday that the mistake was an accident and that Foreign Ministry did not try to "deceive" Parliament as wrongly accused by some MPs.

"The Foreign Ministry doesn't know who sent the wrong copy. But I admit it was a mistake and I regret it," Sitthi told reporters at the Royal Hotel where he attended a luncheon reception to congratulate alumni of Wat Rat-chabophit School who have been promoted to important posts in the army and civil service. Sitthi is president of the alumni association.

Sitthi has transferred Chirasak Mutthitaphon, deputy director general of the Treaties and Legal Affairs, and another Foreign Ministry official Chakhon Suchiwa to inactive posts at the Permanent Foreign Secretary Office.

Sitthi said the transferred officials are inexperienced and he wants to replace them with more able persons.

Soviet Ambassador Calls for Closer Ties
BK070219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Anatoliy Ivanovich Valkov yesterday called for closer ties between Moscow and Bangkok and said the Kampuchean problem should not be a stumbling block to better relations.

He specifically said both countries could cooperate more in science and technology.

Speaking at a press conference, the Soviet envoy said his country is not directly involved in the Kampuchean issue.

Since ASEAN and the Indochinese countries have reached an understanding that there should be a total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, the problem should not prevent Thailand and the Soviet Union from improving their relations.

Ambassador Valkov said good relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union could contribute to the settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

"The main thing right now is to start the political dialogue, aimed at providing acceptable political solutions...

"But every political solution requires negotiations and dialogue. We are convinced that there is no other alternative than a political one to untie the knot," he said.

He supported the meeting between Democratic Kampuchea Leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Phnom Penh leadership.

The Soviet Union is ready to take part in an international conference and to guarantee any arrangement or agreement that might be reached at such a meeting.

Mr Valkov revealed that a high-level Soviet science delegation will visit Bangkok on Monday to attend the UN International Development Organisation meeting from November 9 to 14.

The delegation's visit could pave way for further cooperation in science and technology.

He added that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has accepted an invitation from Bangkok to visit Thailand, but the details of his visit have not been worked out.

King Greets Soviet Union's National Day
BK080702 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The 7th of November is the national day of the Soviet Union. His majesty the king has sent the following message of greetings to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the national day of the USSR, I express sincere congratulations and convey good wishes to you for your happiness and continued prosperity of the USSR and the Soviet people.

Bank To Maintain Foreign Exchange Rules
BK090714 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] The Bank of Thailand will let the baht appreciate as long as the value of the U.S. dollar continues to decline against other major foreign currencies. Deputy

Governor of the Bank of Thailand Chawalit Thanachanan said the existing formula in the basket of currencies, to which the baht is tied, will be maintained. Mr Chawalit added that there will be no adjustment at this point to make the baht weaker.

The baht this year has risen about 2.44% against the U.S. dollar. Against the German mark, the baht has depreciated by 10.57% this year. The baht has depreciated against the Japanese yen by 12.69% this year.

According to Mr Chawalit, the continuing strength of the German mark and the Japanese yen may force the country's inflation rate for this year to rise to 3%. However, Mr Chawalit said there will be no impact on the local economy.

Vietnam

Soviet Presence in Cam Ranh 'Discreet'
BK080224 Hong Kong AFP in English 0151 GMT 8 Nov 87

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Cam Ranh, Vietnam, Nov 8 (AFP)—To the traveller, this small port city on the southern coast of Vietnam may look like any other of the sleepy towns along the famous "Mandarin Route" between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

But the succession of stalls selling radios, tape recorders, cassettes and motorcycle spare parts on both sides of the main street reveal that this town is different from the others.

Its magnificent bay is in fact the site of Vietnam's biggest naval base, set up and used by the United States before 1975 and later enlarged by the Soviet Union after the fall of what used to be South Vietnam.

The U.S. Defence Department, citing the evidence of satellite photographs, says that Cam Ranh Bay has become the Soviet Union's most important foreign base.

The Pentagon claims that some 20 Soviet ships, as well as several submarines—some of them nuclear armed—are based here permanently, protected by MiG-23 fighters, missile defences and Bear and Badger bombers.

Hanoi does not deny the Soviet presence but has repeatedly said that Cam Ranh Bay is a Vietnamese base only offering "facilities" to its Soviet ally.

Although Soviet ships can be seen anchored in Cam Ranh Bay from a distance it is impossible to get close enough to check the Pentagon's claims.

Foreigners are only allowed to visit the civilian port near Route One. Beyond that lies the security perimeter of the main base, strictly off limits unless you want to face charges of espionage.

Vietnamese guides of foreign visitors are told to move on sharply if they even stop here for a short while.

"There is nothing to see and anyway it is dangerous to stop here," the guides say.

The Soviet presence is nonetheless very discreet, and the only signs are the hi-fi shops betraying the fact that there are non-Vietnamese clients in this town, some 300 kilometres (186 miles) from Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

The traders here, long used to catering to U.S. GI's, have been quick to adapt to meet the needs of their new socialist clients.

On the other hand, coffee shops and restaurants no longer thrive as they did during the Vietnam war. "The Soviets never come to us for a drink, they have everything they want in their club inside the base," complained the owner of a bar near the civilian port.

"The Soviets sometimes order food here but you will never see them sitting around a table in one of Cam Ranh's restaurants," said one bitter restaurant owner whose customers are limited to the occasional Vietnamese.

Like many local traders who were accused of having "collaborated with the American enemy," this restaurant owner spent years in a re-education camp after the communist victory in 1975.

U.S. soldiers, who once flooded the town with their dollars, have been replaced by their less wealthy Soviet counterparts, who also have to make a public show of some socialist strictness.

Everything takes place now behind the military base's barbed wire. The city's bars have closed their doors and the countless prostitutes are all gone.

Only young Amerasians—American-Vietnamese half-castes with chestnut hair and blue eyes—seen here remind the visitor of the once large U.S. presence.

Dailies, Meetings Mark October Revolution

NHAN DAN Editorial

*BK071456 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[NHAN DAN 7 November editorial: "The Glorious Path of the Great October Revolution"]

[Text] Today is the great festival during which all communists and progressive people the world over commemorate the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution

anniversary. The extremely fruitful realities have shown every day the magnificence of that revolution—the greatest event of this century as well as of the whole history of human development—which has opened a new era, the era of transition from the regime of an exploitative class to socialism on a global scale.

It would have been impossible to visualize today's world in which mankind advances steadily toward the noble objectives of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism if there had not been the victory of the October Revolution and the existence and invincible strength of the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is on this solemn anniversary that progressive mankind looks toward the Soviet Union—the country of the October Revolution and the heroic country of genius Lenin—with the most profound and warm sentiments and with the most sincere gratitude and pride.

The generations of this century and future generations will forever profoundly remember the priceless contributions of the CPSU and the Soviet people to all of mankind. As the researcher and trailblazer to socialism and communism, the Soviet Union endured many ordeals and great sacrifices to write shining pages of history full of heroic armed exploits, victoriously staged the socialist revolution, established the first worker-peasant state on earth, successfully built socialism in its own country, defeated Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, created conditions for shaping the socialist community, promoted the rising movements of national liberation and the collapse of colonialism, formed the offensive position of the three revolutionary currents, and established the military strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, and between NATO and the Warsaw alliance.

The report of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, at the solemn 2 November meeting in Moscow to commemorate the 70th October Revolution anniversary has scientifically and profoundly reviewed seven decades of struggle by the Soviet communist party and people in a frank Leninist spirit. The fully presented historic facts embellish even more beautifully the eternal epic of the Soviet people, those people with the glorious duty of opening the road for mankind to advance toward a new world.

We are proud of and encouraged by what the Soviet Union has brought about for nations. The reorganization campaign was started in the Soviet Union two years ago or more and was based on the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in April 1985. The resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums in January and June of this year are new historic and significant contributions of the Soviet communist party and people to the cause of socialism and peace.

The reorganization policy of a revolutionary and profoundly scientific character inherits from and raises aloft the creativity of Lenin and the October Revolution, materializes and further enriches the concepts of the October Revolution, Lenin's famous ideas on our era, and the line and law of socialist construction. With such a line, the Soviet communist party and people have given correct responses to the fierce challenges now facing the Soviet Union and socialism. This line will certainly bring the Soviet Union up to a new high level in the history of its development and will contribute to further promoting the advance of the common cause in order to attain the objectives of the era.

Together with the strength of the Soviet economy and national defense, the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy based on its new political thinking has had and is having a strong effect on the international situation by bringing about new strength and new capability to prevent the danger of a nuclear war of extermination and to advance toward resolving the basic contradictions of today's world.

In the very first days of the October Revolution, Comrade Ho Chi Minh, our extremely respected and beloved leader, already pointed out the necessity of building the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. He clearly saw that the Soviet Union as the first country in today's world which is capable of giving oppressed nations an absolutely loyal assistance, a fraternal, disinterested, and equal assistance.

To the Vietnamese communists and people, it is crystal clear that without Lenin and the October Revolution, there would not be the Indochinese Communist Party—the predecessor of the CPV—that without the glorious victory of the Soviet Union over fascism, there would not be Vietnam's August Revolution, and that without the Soviet Union and its great assistance, Vietnam would not be able to regain totally its independence and freedom, unify itself, and advance to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development.

Every step in the development of friendship and the relations of comprehensive Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation has brought about new strength and achievements for us. Encouraged by the 27th CPSU Congress and the reorganization drive in the Soviet Union, our party's sixth congress upheld the renovation spirit and brought into play the judicious spirit of Marxist philosophy to look squarely at the truth, correctly assess the truth, speak the truth, profoundly analyze the all-sided situation of the country, draw out major lessons from successes and setbacks, and determine the strategic tasks for the transitional period as well as the tasks and objectives for the remaining years of the initial stage.

The new stage for the relations of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation, primarily economic relations, has met the requirements for reorganization and renovation of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Sixth CPV Congress, and conforms with the trends for renovation of the era.

We are very happy over the total agreement between the two fraternal parties on the key issues concerning the foreign and international policies which were manifested during our high-ranking party delegation's visit to the Soviet Union last May. The great and fine results of this visit which were clearly recorded in the joint statement and new agreements and treaties, marked a new and important step in the qualitative development of relations of comprehensive Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation.

At the solemn Kremlin forum, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh stressed: Following great Lenin's teaching and President Ho Chi Minh's line, our Vietnamese communist party, state, and people will unswervingly continue to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is a principled issue and a cornerstone in Vietnam's foreign policy.

On the occasion of this solemn anniversary, we warmly welcome the fraternal Soviet people and sincerely wish them even greater victories in the great reorganization drive in the Soviet Union. From the bottom of our heart, we express our sincere and profound gratitude to the Soviet communist party, state, and people for having assisted our people in successfully building socialism. The Vietnamese communists and people pledge to do their utmost to strengthen the friendship and the relations of comprehensive Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation, strive to overcome shortcomings and deficiencies in order to raise the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation by correctly fulfilling their commitments, and, at the same time, positively coordinate with the Soviet Union in defending international peace and security, particularly in protecting the peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

Soviet Delegation Visits

BK071539 Hanoi VNA in English 1430 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 7—Dao Duy Tung, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society led by N. Kakhalov, first vice president of the society which is here to attend activities marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Mai Chi Tho Attends Meeting

BK070420 Hong Kong AFP in English 2311 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 6 (AFP)—Vietnam's interior minister, Mai Chi Tho, reappeared in public Friday, for the first time in more than four months, at a ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the Soviet revolution, witnesses said.

He was seen in the Ba Dinh Congress Hall alongside other Politburo members and two advisors to the party leadership—former Premier Pham Van Dong and ex-head of state Truong Chinh.

Mr. Tho, ranked 13th in the Communist Party Politburo, is a conservative who, according to informed Vietnamese sources, locked horns with reformists during an August Politburo meeting over foreign policy and re-education camps.

Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Premier Pham Hung are regarded by observers here as favoring reforms.

Mr. Tho had last been seen in public in mid-June, during a National Assembly session.

On September 2, he was the only Politburo member not to take part in national day celebrations and on October 30 he was absent from a farewell gathering when Mr. Linh and Mr. Hung left for Moscow.

Observers said Mr. Tho was nevertheless able to hold onto his posts due to the influence of his brother, Communist Party veteran Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Dong's immediate subordinate, Do Muoi, told Friday's ceremony that Soviet aid to Vietnam—estimated by Western experts at two billion dollars a year—played a crucial role in the life of the country.

But Mr. Muoi added that Vietnam's economy suffers from the same difficulties it knew before reforms were adopted in December, including the need to reduce subsidies to state enterprises and generate profits.

Hanoi Marks Anniversary

BK061558 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov.6—A grand meeting was held in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here this afternoon to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (Nov. 7).

It was jointly sponsored by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam-U.S.S.R Friendship Association and the Hanoi party committee.

Present on the Presidium of the meeting were Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, advisors to the C.P.V Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the C.P.V Central Committee and president of the State Council; Do Muoi, Politburo member and secretary of the C.P.V Central Committee; and other senior party and state officials.

Dmitriy Kachin, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam; N.I. Kakhlov, first vice president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society were also on the Presidium.

After the opening speech by President Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi addressed the meeting. He said :

Today, together with the people of the Soviet Union and the progressive mankind, with great joy and profound gratitude, our people celebrate the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the greatest revolution in history which opened the way to liberate nations and the whole mankind, opening a new era, that of transition from capitalism to socialism on the world scale.

In the 70 years since the October Revolution, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the people of the Soviet Union have overcome extremely severe trials and demonstrated the immense vitality and marvelous power of development of the new system as can be seen in the splendid exploits in the two patriotic wars, in the achievements in socialist building, and in the invincible struggle against the war-mongering forces to defend and develop the achievements of the October Revolution and defend world peace. Today, the Soviet Union has become a mighty socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, advanced science and technology, the reliable mainstay of the revolutionary movement and all nations in the world who are struggling to regain national independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

With their great achievements and their noble sacrifices through seven decades, the communists, working class and people of the Soviet Union have won the respect, love and confidence of the large masses of people in all countries of the world. After more than two years implementing the restructuration program, with a staunch and persistent fighting spirit, and through the courageous and creative labour of the Soviet people, great changes have taken place in the Soviet social life, positive revolutionary trends have been strengthened and the latent capacities of Soviet society are developing. By its dimension, scale and depth, the restructuration initiated by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union not only is the decisive factor of the qualitative development of the socio-political life in the Soviet Union but is also exerting a deep influence on the struggle for the noble ideas of the people of all countries.

A series of well-known peace initiatives put forward by Comrade M.S.Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, over the last three years characterized by a new outlook on international affairs and a dynamic style has strongly promoted the struggle of the world people aimed at step by step eliminating nuclear weapons and consolidating durable peace in the world. We welcome the coming summit meeting between the Soviet Union and

the United States and the agreement to complete the draft treaty on the complete abolition of medium and shorter-range missiles in Europe and Asia, the first practical step in the past 40 years on the road toward complete abolition of nuclear weapons in keeping with ardent aspiration of the nations to live in peace.

The party, government and people of Vietnam highly value and support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at building a world without nuclear weapons, a world of peace, progress and cooperation, making Asia and the Pacific a region of peace, security cooperation and mutual understanding among nations based on the principle of peaceful co-existence.

Generation after generation of Vietnamese will forever be grateful to the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their great, valuable and effective support and assistance to their cause of national liberation and socialist construction.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh has said: "The communists and entire people of Vietnam have engraved in their mind a truth that without Lenin and the October Revolution there would not have been the Indochinese Communist Party, the predecessor of the Communist Party of Vietnam, that without the Soviet Union's victories over fascism, there would not have been the August revolution of Vietnam, and that without the Soviet Union and its great assistance, a nation which was subjected to brutal domination and aggression by colonialism and imperialism for more than a century like Vietnam would not have won complete independence and national reunification and taken the road to socialism by passing the period of capitalist development.

On this occasion, we note with joy that the Vietnam-U.S.S.R cooperation has developed considerably in scale to cover all aspects of activity of our two parties, states and peoples, in line with the new outlook on matters of socio-economic development and foreign policy adopted by the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese and Soviet parties and states have been closely cooperating in the cause of consolidating peace and international security, and in other activities to maintain peace, security and good-neighbour relations in Asia and the Pacific.

In implementation of the resolution of the 6th C.P.V. Congress, we have over the past 10 months continued with the streamlining of the personnel and organization, overcome the difficulties caused by an adverse weather and by our mistakes and errors to step up agricultural and industrial production and to improve the people's life. We have also streamlined the economic structure and readjusted the order of priorities in the investment in capital construction by concentrating on the three major economic programmes (on food, consumer goods, and export goods) and the key heavy industrial projects of the national economy such as gas and oil, major hydro

of [as received] thermal-power electric plants so that they might be soon put into operation. We have improved the policies as well as the economic management mechanism by gradually eliminating the subsidies-based bureaucracy and shifting to socialist business accounting, broaden economic relations with foreign countries, first of all with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance aimed at better using the country's potentials and creating more jobs for the people. At the same time, we are paying great attention to democratizing social life and stepping up the combat against negative phenomena and the movement to "purify and enhance the combativity of the party organizations, make social relations healthy and realize social justice".

These activities have won wide approval of party members and cadres and broad masses of the people and we are before encouraging prospects. Nevertheless, because they have been implemented only recently, the difficulties which had existed before the 6th party congress have not much lessened and the situation of goods circulation and distribution as well as life in general remain a big problem. The implementation of the resolution of the 6th party congress and other resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau is still in its initial stage and still lacks uniformity. Many concrete policies have been too slow to be issued and have not been strictly enforced in a uniform manner.

Because of the slow process of democratization the state of scatteredness, indiscipline, and irresponsibility cannot be resolutely overcome. This has prevented the party policies from going quickly into the people's life and creating a strong motive force to change the situation.

On the other hand, we should fully realize that the struggle to overcome the immediate difficulties and steadily march forward requires a high determination and diligence. We should combat all manifestations of conservatism and hesitation but at the same time should not indulge in hastiness and subjectivism which would inevitable lead to new voluntarist mistakes.

In the new revolutionary stage, we must strengthen our solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and consolidate and promote our special relations with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. We must continuously consolidate our friendship and cooperation with India and the other non-aligned countries and strongly support the struggle for independence, peace and development of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. We are ready to broaden cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit with all other countries in the world.

We fully support the August 27, 1987 statement on the national reconciliation policy of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Oct. 8, 1987 statement of the government of the People's Republic of

Kampuchea on the main contents of a political solution to Kampuchea. Those statements once again manifest the correct stance and goodwill attitude of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and create a firm basis for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue in the highest interests of the Kampuchean people, with consideration for the legitimate interests of all parties concerned, thus effectively contributing to creating an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence in Southeast Asia.

Always treasuring our traditional friendship with the Chinese people, and attaching great importance to the long-term interests of the two nations, we once again affirm our policy of normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China in the interests of the people of the two countries, and of peace and security in Asia, the Pacific and elsewhere in the world. We consistently hope and believe that a durable relationship of close neighbourhood will replace and eliminate the tense confrontation of the past years. The entire people of Vietnam motivated by the spirit of independence, sovereignty peace and friendship, will persistently strive for the normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations.

Taking the floor, N.I. Kakhlov reviewed the glorious achievements recorded by the Soviet people in national defence and socialist construction over the past 70 years. He brought out the leading role of Marxism-Leninism in the revolutionary movement in the world and his country's great contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, disarmament, friendship and social progress. Referring to the close relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, he said :

"Lenin's doctrine has become the 'Polaris' for the Vietnamese people in their hard and protracted struggle against colonialism and imperialism for national liberation. The Soviet people are greatly proud of the fact that, in all the stages of that struggle, the party of Lenin and the homeland of the October Revolution have always been on the side of the heroic Vietnamese people".

The meeting wound up to the martial strains of the Internationale in an atmosphere brimming with the close Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

Army Paper Editorial

BK081556 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Under the title "October Revolution—A Great Turning Point in History," an editorial in today's issue of *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* says in part:

Respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh said: Like the shining sun, the October Revolution lit up the five continents, awakening millions of the oppressed and exploited on earth. In mankind's history, no other revolutions have had such a great and profound meaning. With the great success of the October Revolution, socialism went from a vanguard theory to vivid reality in a

country. Today it has developed into a powerful world system accounting for more than one-fourth of the surface area of the world, one-third of its population, and 41% of its industrial output. The perpetual light of the October Revolution has illuminated the way to self-liberation for oppressed nations and drawn 2 billion people into the revolutionary tempest, shaking Asia, Africa, and Latin America and leading to the birth of a series of independent countries, many of which choose the path of advancing toward socialism.

At the very strongholds of capitalism the struggle for a decent life, democracy, and social progress of the working class and the laboring people has developed unceasingly and scored important successes. The communist movement has constantly grown bigger and stronger. The struggle movement to preserve peace, avert the danger of a nuclear war, and demand disarmament has seethingly taken place on all continents; it has, in fact, become a gigantic political force that contributes to staying the hands of the warlike imperialists.

In the Soviet Union—the native land of the Great October Revolution—socialism has asserted its own tremendous vitality and superiority. Although 70 years is not a long period of time, those years have included two destructive wars and 7 years of restoration efforts. During this time, the Soviet people have valiantly surged forward and created a society that is totally new qualitatively, and successfully solved many problems that have taken centuries for the capitalist countries to solve. Today, the Soviet Union is a powerful socialist country with a developed economy and advanced science and technology. Its national income has increased about 150 times over that of 1917; its gross industrial output, 330 times; and gross agricultural output, by 5.5 times. Its intellectual resources—with a 1.5 million-strong contingent of scientists and technical specialists—account for one-fourth of the world's intelligentsia.

By constantly bolstering its defensive strength, the Soviet Union smashed the war of aggression by fascism—the shock army of international reactionary forces—and succeeded in establishing a strategic military balance with the United States—the imperialist country that leads the capitalist system.

As cherishing peace is the nature of the superior socialist system, the Soviet Union has always pursued a foreign policy of peace, and is the vanguard fighter who struggles tirelessly for peace and international security and for the sacred rights of nations. The Soviet Union's diplomatic initiatives have been great contributions to the cause of defending peace on earth.

The great and profound changes that have taken place over the past 70 years in the Soviet Union, as well as throughout the world as a whole, have been consistent with the law governing the evolution of history. They point to mankind's inevitable path of advance, which was opened by the great October Revolution. However,

this path is by no means a safe passage carpeted with roses; it is full of thorns and obstacles. At the current point in history when science and technology are developing at an extremely fast pace, when the world has accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons that could destroy the life of man 10 times over, and when imperialism has yet to relinquish its scheme to check the process of social advancement by force, the most sacred duty of all countries and nations is to struggle for the defense of peace at any cost, stop the arms race, eliminate all nuclear weapons and other means of mass extermination, and switch from a state of military confrontation between two opposing socioeconomic systems to competition in economic construction. Socialism must multiply its strengths, upgrade its material resources and the people's life to a new qualitative level, and strongly influence the development of the world revolution—chiefly, by maintaining the example of a superior system. For this very season, the 27th CPSU Congress set forth the line for restructuring and accelerating national socioeconomic development. The restructuring process is a direct continuation of the cause of the October Revolution. It reflects the renovative and creative spirit of Marxism-Leninism, closely links the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution with a planned economy, and mobilizes all of socialism's resources to ensure constant enhancement of the role played by in-depth factors in economic development, and to broaden and perfect socialist democracy. The restructuring process calls for vigorous renovation in thinking, renovation in the contingent of cadres, and renovation in the style of leadership on the basis of developing the masses' enthusiasm for creative labor. As Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put it: This process involves profound renovation of the country's life in all aspects so as to bring to socialism the most modern configurations for social organization, and to discover in the most comprehensive manner the humanitarian character of the Soviet system in all of its principal domains—economic, political, social, and ethical.

The results of restructuring will further strengthen the Soviet Union's international position, hold aloft the shining example of the socialist system's superiority, and open countless great opportunities for the development of man.

The October Revolution and Lenin's great thoughts serve as an inspiring banner and guiding light for the Vietnamese revolution; the successes won by the Vietnamese revolution over the last 57 years have always been closely linked to the growth of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, as well as to the process of constantly consolidating and developing solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, our people and People's Armed Forces face toward Lenin's homeland with the full conviction that

the Soviet Union—the powerful homeland of the great Lenin—will forever remain the bastion of revolution and peace.

Delegation Pays Floral Tribute

BK071605 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 7—A delegation of the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Fatherland Front today paid a floral tribute to Lenin at his monument in Hanoi on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Also on this occasion, the Ministry of Culture yesterday arranged a cultural night at the municipal theatre.

An exhibition "Labour and Friendship" was opened here yesterday by the Vietnam Plastic Arts Workers' Association on the same occasion.

Socialist Party Gathering

BK090434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The Vietnam Socialist Party on 6 November held a solemn meeting at its office in Hanoi to mark the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. Participating at the meeting were members of the Socialist Party Central Committee, the Hanoi municipal party organization, and other party members and their friends. Those attending the meeting warmly welcomed the important reports entitled "October and the Renovation" and "The Continued Revolution" delivered by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU on 2 November at the official ceremony marking the GOSR anniversary in Moscow. They also welcomed the speech by CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh delivered on behalf of the Vietnamese party and people at the same ceremony as well as his speech on the world situation at the 5 November meeting of representatives of parties, movements, and international organizations in Moscow.

The meeting expanded the determination to positively contribute to consolidating and strengthening the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, thereby expanding international cooperation with all peace-loving, national independence, democratic, and progressive forces as well as neighboring countries and those having different social system in the world.

Council Honors Units

BK060341 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Pursuant to Decision No 244-CP dated 28 August 1987 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, concerning the conferment of banners on units that have scored the most outstanding achievements in the emulation drive to greet the 70th GOSR anniversary, in view

of the recommendations of various sectors heads and the National Council of Emulation, and with the unanimous agreement of local people's committees, on 4 November 1987 the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 308-CP awarding the Council of Ministers' Banner plus 10,000 dong to the Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet experts of the following 11 units:

1. Units participating in the Tri An hydroelectric project;
2. Vietnamese-Soviet petroleum joint enterprise;
3. Saigon port;
4. Nonferrous metallurgy company;
5. Vang Danh mine;
6. Units participating in the construction and enlargement of Lao Cai apatite mine;
7. "8 March" textile plant of Hanoi;
8. Cao Mai carpet weaving cooperative of Hanoi;
9. 333d Combine in Dac Lac of Vietnam's Coffee enterprise union;
10. Dong Nai rubber corporation;
11. General Corporation of

Envoy to UN Debates on Human Rights Issue

BK071525 Hanoi VNA in English 1433 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 7—Mrs. Nguyen Binh Thanh, Vietnam's representative at the third committee of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, on Nov. 6 took part in the debate on Item 105 of the session's agenda concerning the issue of human rights and fundamental freedoms. She said:

"Vietnam, like other developing countries, has always attached great importance to the right to development and considers it a basic prerequisite for the full enjoyment of human rights. In this connection, my delegation would like to emphasize the collectiveness of this right and its being a component of the whole inalienable national rights. It implies the full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination which includes the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources. We are of the view that any approach taken in an attempt to divide human rights into separate aspects, civil and political rights on the one hand and economic, social and cultural rights on the other, will do more harm than good to the promotion of human rights".

CSSR Control, Judicial Delegations Visit

BK061629 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 6—A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Control Commission led by Minister Frantisek Ondrich, president of the commission, visited Vietnam from October 28 to November 5.

While here, the delegation had working sessions with the State Inspectorate. The two sides compared notes on their work and exchanged views on the strengthening of bilateral cooperation and mutual assistance.

It visited the inspectorial offices of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Quang Ninh, Long An and Cuu Long.

The delegation was received by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Another Czechoslovak delegation from the Ministry of Justice led by Jan Pjescak, [a] Slovak, minister of justice, paid a visit to Vietnam from Oct. 28 to November 3.

It held talks with a delegation of Ministry of Justice. A document on juridical cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia was signed here. The Czechoslovak guests were received by Nguyen Van Chinh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

National Assembly Delegation To Visit Poland

BK081139 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] The Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State has just issued the following communique:

At the invitation of the National Assembly of the Polish People's Republic, a delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by Comrade Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly, and vice chairman of the Council of State, will pay an official friendship visit to Poland in the near future.

Tran Xuan Bach Receives Hungarian Ambassador

BK080845 Hanoi VNA in English 0601 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8—Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has received in Hanoi the Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, Oszkar Szurovsky.

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